THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

MR. SEWARD AT HONG KONG.

The Ex-Secretary on the Regeneration of China.

From the Overland China Mail, January 11.

Governor Seward's reception at the United States consulate this afternoon (January 2) was well attended by the leading residents of all nationalities. The venerable statesman appeared very feeble, and remained seated during the presentations and while addressing those present. His accents, low and faltering at first, gradually rose as he warmed to his subject, and at times almost approached the vigor of the eloquence for which in his youth and prime he was so renowned. The company began to assemble about 2, and on Mr. Seward's arrival he was conducted by the United States Consul to an improvised dais, supporting an arm chair, into which he was inducted, and formally presented to the gentlemen present by Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Seward made a few short remarks, which were in substance to the following effect:—My dear Consul and Gentlemen—The questions which engaged the American people at the time to which you have too kindly alluded are two, viz., the elimination of African slavery from my native land and the saving of the union of the States which constitute the republic. Both have been settled right at last, though at the cost of a fearful civil war. I think there is not in the round world a man who, although he once might have been a Rebel or an enemy of the United States, now regrets that great adjustment. Foreseeing only the agony which was then before us, Daniel Webster's earnest prayer was, that in his last hour his eyes might not close upon the wreck of a dismembered republic, or a republic convulsed, distracted, and belligerent. A more cheering and more glorious prospect opens upon us who have survived the great struggle. It is the prospect of an extension of Western civilization in its most perfect form over the American Continent, attended by a regeneration of declining Eastern civilization, an achievement to be effected largely under the auspices of the United States, and with the co-operation of all nations. The first Napoleon invented the modern empire as an engine of war; the last Napoleon dedicated it to peace. Happily it has failed for both purposes. On the other hand, we know full well that the republic, that is to say, the republican institution of modern times, and our own experience is peace on earth, good will towards men. The achievement before us directly concerns two great continents, and indirectly involves the general welfare and happiness of mankind. In studying that great problem, I last year travelled on the American Pacific coast, and for the same purpose I am now exploring the Asiatic Pacific coast. I shall not fatigue you with political speculations. I may, however, say in brief that while I by no means undervalue missionary labors, I think the great practical agency is commerce—steam commerce across the Pacific Ocean and through the American continent. I think that this commerce is already actually established. No one of its outposts on either continent is likely ever to be lost. Extension and enlargement of this commerce will be a necessary and natural result of the advantage already gained. The Chinese free and voluntary emigration to the Western continent is a principal element of that commerce. It will increase the wealth and strength of all the American nations, while it will take away the great hindrance which exists to the introduction of Western ideas, arts, inventions, religion, and morals in China. Notwithstanding what is justly said of Chinese immobility, the solution of the problem depends chiefly on the Western nations. It behooves them to practice moderation, above all, equal an exact justice towards China and the Chinese. While they do this they may reasonably demand new commercial facilities, and urge the establishment of railroads, telegraphs, a post office, and a free press. The condition of China is not to-day one whit more encouraging than the condition of Japan seemed only eight years ago. A large share of the responsibilities and the honor of bringing about a better civilization upon China devolves upon you, gentlemen. I honor your generous ambition, and wish you the highest success. I beg leave to express here my grateful acknowledgments of the refined hospitality and kind consideration with which I have been received in Hong Kong and Canton. The remembrance of them will be carried home, and remain with me there as long as I shall live.

MR. SEWARD IN THE NORTH.

The following correspondence between Mr. Seward and Wan-tsiang, the distinguished Chinese statesman, is published in the Shanghai *News Letter*:—

UNITED STATES LEGATION, PEKIN, Nov. 8, 1870.—Your Excellency:—Having arrived at Pekin, on a journey through the East, I have had an earnest desire to obtain the advantages of an acquaintance with the statesman who has figured so long and eminently in the Chinese empire. I learn with sincere sorrow of your illness, which has prevented a public meeting with your Excellency at the Office of Foreign Affairs. May I take so great a liberty as to ask that you will allow me to pay my respects to you at your private residence, if the state of your health shall at any time permit?

With distinguished respect, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

His Excellency Wan-tsiang.

To this Wan-tsiang replied in the following terms:—

I have had the honor to receive your note. I have long heard of your Excellency's great fame, which for many years has been cherished by all nations, and myself have also exceedingly respected you, and longed for a better acquaintance.

Since you have come to this country, its high officers will be still more desirous of seeing and conversing with you; but as for myself, my old malady having returned, I have been obliged to ask for leave of absence, and it was a cause of regret and disappointment that I was unable to meet you on the 7th instant, when you visited the Foreign Office.

I have your note of yesterday, in which you propose to yourself the great trouble of coming to see me—a proposal that I shall engrave on my heart and write on my bones. But my residence is mean and small, and its condition would I fear offend you, which would be a matter of deep regret to me; and I have therefore set apart the 11th instant to come and call on you at 1 o'clock P. M., if I am anywise able to do so, when we can converse at length.

I shall be pleased to receive a reply, and avail myself of this occasion to wish that happiness may daily be yours. CARD OF WAN-TSIANG.

Nov. 9, 1870.

—The insanity plea has descended to such depths that it was introduced recently into a Louisville (Ky.) court to palliate the wanton murder of a young man by his companion, both of them being at the time beastly drunk. The jury was luckily too sensible to allow the plea.

—A philosophical individual, who suddenly sat down on a slippery sidewalk in Milwaukee, disarmed the usual ridicule incident to accidents of that character by coolly taking a cigar out of his pocket and lighting it before getting up.

—Professor Davidson, of the Coast Survey, says that Mount Rainer, a peak of the Cascade Range, in Washington Territory, is definitely ascertained to have an elevation of 11,414 feet. This is four feet higher than the elevation ascribed to Mount Shasta by the State Geological Survey.

—The Colorado *Tribune* says a letter has been received from Governor Gilpin, dated London, January 14, 1871, stating that an interest in the Governor's Sangre de Christo grant had been sold in London for £500,000, or $2,500,000, through Messrs. Fisher & Reynolds, and the purchase money has been paid over.

—A new territory, to be called Chippewa, is proposed to be laid off from the present Territory of Dakota. It will comprise all that portion of Dakota lying between its northern boundary—the forty-ninth parallel of latitude—and the forty-sixth parallel, being bounded on the east by the State of Minnesota, and on the [illegible]

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Treaty of Peace.

Report of its Signing Confirmed.

Awful Colliery Explosion

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Pennsylvania Coal Strike.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Advices from the Pacific

FROM EUROPE.

The Treaty of Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A special despatch from Paris to the *Times* says the French object more to the form than to the substance of the Prussian terms. The preliminaries have been assented to, but the conditions and stipulations of the treaty of peace are not yet agreed to. The French are endeavoring to obtain the abandonment of

Certain Distressing Conditions.

The treaty of peace is, however, regarded in Paris as having been signed.

The Duke of Broglie

presented his credentials to the Queen yesterday, as Ambassador of France.

The *Daily News* has the following news from Paris, dated February 24:—MM. Blanc, Hugo, and Rochefort, members of the Radical Left of the National Assembly, will present to that body a motion demanding the

Impeachment of Napoleon.

A telegraph despatch from Versailles says a special movement for

Concentration of the German Armies

towards the South has commenced.

It is stated at Versailles that the French regiments near Bordeaux are composed of excellent material.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A despatch from Paris dated to-day says:—It is said that M. Thiers accepts the

Principle of Territoral Cession,

but is trying to save Metz. Bismarck agrees to leave that fortress to France, but General von Moltke objects.

The Prussians Continue to Levy Contributions in the departments, and imprison the authorities who refuse to pay.

The Queen of Spain Getting Better.

The *Times* states that the health of the Queen of Spain has improved considerably.

Italian Minister of Justice Appointed.

FLORENCE, Feb. 24.—Senor Del Faco has been appointed Minister of Justice.

The Tunis Difficulties.

Venosta has granted Hussein Bey a delay of eight days, but if in the meantime his instructions from the Tunisian Government are unsatisfactory, the Italian squadron will sail for Tunis.

The Coming Prussian Minister to Paris.

ROME, Feb. 25.—*La Liberte* announces that M. Arnim, the Prussian Minister to Rome, has been summoned to Versailles, and will probably be appointed German Ambassador to Paris after the peace.

Awful Colliery Explosion in Wales—Fifty Dead Bodies Taken Out.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A terrible colliery explosion occurred to-day in South Wales. Fifty dead bodies have already been taken from the mine.

PARIS, Feb. 25.

M. Etienne Arago's Mission to Italy,

it is announced, is to reclaim material left in Rome at the departure of the French army. The Radicals have again invited Garibaldi to take a seat in the National Assembly.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 25—11·30 A. M.—Consols 91⅜ for both money and account. U. S. bonds quiet. 5-20s of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 89⅜; 10-40s, 87⅜. Stocks are quiet. Erie Railroad, 18⅜; Illinois Central, 109; Great Western, 29⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—11·30 A. M.—Cotton is unofficially reported quiet. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales; uplands, 7⅝d.; Orleans, 7⅞d. Breadstuffs opened firmer. Wheat—California white, 11s. 8d.; red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 7d.@10s. 11d.; red winter, 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d.; Western flour, 27s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4d. Peas, 41s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—Petroleum closed at 50⅛ francs.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Honolulu Advices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The United States gunboat Nyack arrived here yesterday afternoon from Honolulu. Her aid in rescuing the crew of the United States steamer Saginaw not having been required, she has returned sooner than was expected.

Wreck of a Japanese Junk.

The ship Annie M. Small, from Hong Kong, brings four Japanese, rescued from a junk found drifting at sea.

A Depot for Smugglers.

Great complaint is made by both English and Americans that the Island of San Juan and the De Hass group, to which both Governments lay claim, are used as depots for smugglers, who defy both authorities, and cannot be interfered with.

FROM NEW YORK.

Export of Bullion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The export to Europe to-day amounted to $364,121, mostly in silver bars.

The Railway Bankrupt Stay Case.

In the case against the Hartford and Erie Railroad the application before Judge Woodruff for a review of Judge Blatchford's decision was withdrawn, and the proceedings in bankruptcy can now go on.

Schooner Wrecked.

The schooner Jennie, of Baltimore, was lost on Banana reef January 20th.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Montevideo Revolution.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to February 6th state that the Entre Rios insurgents have been routed. The revolution con[illegible]

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Strike.

TAMAQUA, Feb. 25.—The Philadelphia papers recently contained a statement that a rumor was circulating here to the effect that several coal operators, with the Miners' Association, are taking steps to indict the railroad Presidents for conspiracy for advancing tolls. So far as regards the coal operators this is incorrect, and the rumor was not heard of here till it was seen in the papers.

A meeting of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association was held on the 20th inst., to take action upon a resolution adopted by the County Executive Committee requiring such as should not secure the $3 basis to stop all dead work, which has heretofore been permitted by formal resolution of the Grand Council. The meeting was the largest ever held here, and the vote to sustain the action of the committee was unanimous. At Hazleton the same decision was reached. At other places meetings of a like character were held on the same day, all of which, as far as heard from, sustained the action of the committee.

Further Details of the Strike—No Prospect of Settlement.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 25.—The rumor current on the street this morning that the men had decided to resume work is unfounded. Information from a reliable source states that the men positively refuse to resume on the basis adopted by the Philadelphia meeting of operators on the 23d instant. Everything is at sea now.

There is no telling when the resumption of the miners in this region will take place. It is difficult to obtain any information when the men will resume. The prevailing opinion among coal men is that the men will not resume within a month unless the $3 basis is paid them.

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.]

Meeting of the Anthracite Board of Trade.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 25.—A meeting of the committee of the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Workingmen's Benevolent Association was held here this morning, when the committee of the workingmen refused to accept the terms offered by the former. Their object is to reopen negotiations, which will not be done.

The basis which they now reject is the same one they voted unanimously to accept last November, and which it is said was ratified by all the divisions of the organization. There is nothing further to report in the trade to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Pleasanton and the Income Tax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Commissioner Pleasanton has not abandoned his efforts to repeal the income tax. To-day he addressed a letter to Mr. Hooper stating that he had not yet made arrangements to collect the tax, but would be compelled to do so unless speedy action was taken to repeal the law. Mr. Hooper gave notice that he intended to call it up early next week and endeavor to secure its repeal.

Western Opposition to the City of Washington.

Some Western members are fighting every appropriation made for the city of Washington. They have been voted down in every instance yesterday and to-day. The House Appropriation Committee to-day non-concurred in all the amendments of the Senate to the

Legislative Appropriation Bill,

upwards of one hundred in all, and ask for a committee of conference.

The Woollen Interests

had another hearing before the Ways and Means Committee to-day. They are very urgent for a reduction of duty on wool and woollens. There will be nothing done at this session with the question.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire at the Boston House of Correction.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The chapel, tailors' shop, and brush factory connected with the Suffolk County House of Correction, in South Boston, was destroyed by fire this morning. Ninety sewing machines and other machinery were burned. The buildings destroyed were a hundred feet from the main prison, which is fireproof. The convicts, numbering three hundred men and one hundred women, were considerably frightened, but finally quieted by the officers. The fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of oiled rags used for cleaning the sewing machines. The loss to Suffolk county is $50,000—no insurance; W. W. Eastham's brush manufactory damaged $25,000—fully insured.

Fire in Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25.—A fire in East Concord this morning destroyed Harper's carriage factory, with the adjoining storehouse. Most of the finished carriages and sleighs were saved. Loss $6000—insurance $3000. Dunlap's spoke mill and Farrar's dyehouse were also burned. Loss $2000—uninsured.

FROM THE WEST.

Woollen Factory Burned.

FREMONT, Ohio, Feb. 25.—P. C. Dean's woollen factory, at Ballville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $30,000, with only $6000 insurance.

Storm in Kansas.

FORT SCOTT, Feb. 25.—A terrific thunder storm, accompanied by a violent wind, passed over Baxter Springs on Thursday night, and demolished a number of buildings, including an unfinished Presbyterian church and a large two-story building, the ruins of which subsequently caught fire and were destroyed, together with the adjacent store of Arthur & Doigler. The loss is about $21,000, with no insurance.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 15c.; low middling, 14⅜@14⅝c. Flour active and firm for low and medium grades; Howard Street superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9; City Mills superfine, $5·75@7·75; do. extra, $6·75@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·37½@8·50. Wheat dull and declining, except for choice lots; choice white, $2@2·10; fair to prime, $1·60@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·90@2·10; fair to good, $1·55@1·80; common, $1·40@1·50; Indiana and Ohio, $1·55@1·65; Pennsylvania, $1·50@1·58. Corn steady and firm; white Southern, 84@85c.; yellow Southern, 77@78c. Oats dull at 58c. Mess Pork quiet at $23. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 10½c.; rib sides, 11¾@12c.; clear rib, 12½c. Hams—sugar-cured, 17@18c. Lard quiet at 13½c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Gold, 111¼@111⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅜; do. 1864, do., 112; do. 1865, do. 112; do. 1865, new, 110⅝; do. 1867, 111; do. 1868, 111⅜; 10-40s, 111⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 60⅛; Missouri 6s, 91⅛; Canton Co., 74⅛; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 95⅛; Erie, 22⅛; Reading, 99⅜; Adams Express, 66⅜; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 96⅛; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107½; Chicago and Rock Island, 108⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95[illegible]; Wabash [illegible] 51.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia and the Centennial.

The Senate Passes the Bill.

The N. Y. Impertinence Voted Down

Washington and Richmond R. R. Bill

Pa. Central's Southern Connections

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Joint High Commission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The English commissioners called on Senator Sumner to-day and had a lengthy interview with him. They also called on the President and were presented by Secretary Fish. The commission will organize for business on Monday. Although there has been a good deal of talk with regard to the claims to be brought before the commission, which include Fenian depredations and losses sustained during the Rebellion, the Government has no official information that any such claims will be presented, and it is not likely that they will be allowed by our commissioners.

The Centennial at Philadelphia.

The bill for holding the international exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, in connection with the celebration of the centennial of American independence, passed the Senate to-day. The proposition to provide for holding the Exposition at New York was voted down.

Friends and opponents of the

Southern Pacific Railroad Bill

in the Senate agreed to-day to allow it to go to the conference committee, where it is expected the differences will be arranged in such a way as to secure the passage of the bill.

Senator Sumner, if his health will permit, will deliver a speech before the close of the session on the use of

Naval Forces in the West Indies.

He hopes to deliver the speech when the Naval Appropriation bill is under consideration. This speech is said to be a severe denunciation of the policy of the President.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Washington and Richmond R. R. Bill.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25.—The Washington and Richmond Railroad bill, better known as the Pennsylvania Central Railroad bill, passed the House to-day by a vote of 69 to 33. It now goes to the Governor for his signature, it having already passed the Senate. The Governor will sign it.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Howard presented the credentials of his successor, Thomas White Ferry, for the term commencing on March 4.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate took up the House bill providing for a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia in 1876 by an exposition of manufactures, science, and art.

The Chair stated the question to be upon the amendment offered by Mr. Conkling to provide for a similar exposition at the city of New York.

Mr. Fenton, in the absence of his colleague, called for a vote on the amendment, when it was rejected by a large negative vote, and the bill was then passed.

[The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence in an amendment reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, by which the seventh section is made to read as follows, the italicized words being those added by the committee:—"No compensation for services shall be paid to the commissioners or other officers provided by this act from the Treasury of the United States, *and the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition or by reason of the same.*" If the House concurs in this amendment, the entire expense of the undertaking will have to be borne by Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, unless the expenses of the commissioners of the different States should be assumed by the States which they represent.—ED.]

On motion of Mr. Howard the Senate non-concurred in the amendments of the House to the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, and a committee of conference was ordered. Messrs. Howard, Kellogg, and Flanagan were appointed as the committee.

The Senate then took up the post office appropriation bill and discussed various amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

House.

Mr. Hooper, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, presented a letter from Gen. Pleasanton, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, stating that in view of the action taken by the Senate and the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, looking towards a repeal of income tax, he had naturally delayed until the last moment before authorizing any expense in connection with the assessment of that tax, but that longer delay on his part was impossible. He therefore urged that the action of the House be pressed to an immediate conclusion.

Mr. Hooper gave notice, in connection with the letter, that he would at the earliest opportunity move to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the bill to repeal the income tax.

Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to pay to Mrs. Leftwich, widow of a contestant for a seat, $2500 for expenses of the contest. Adopted.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Omnibus Appropriation bill.

—Epigram on a stupid husband:

It is a maxim in the schools
That women always dote on fools;
If so, dear Jack, I'm sure your wife
Must love you as she does her life.

—There are 27,000 more males than females in the population of Minnesota, or a masculine excess of about 12 per cent. In St Paul the number of males is 10,270; females, 9700, an excess of but 510.

—The deposits in the Branch Mint at Carson for the week ending Saturday, January 28, 1871, aggregated 25,972 ounces—the value of gold therein contained being $19,671·74, and of the silver, $33,394·46. Total value, $53,066·20.

—The population of Colorado has fallen off very materially since 1861, owing to the migration of miners to other States. It was reported to be sixty thousand in 1861; but according to the recent census it is thirty thousand.

—The first number of the *State Register*, published at Carson City, Nevada, contains this marriage notice:—"In this city, 28th inst, by Judge Waitz, Ah Hing to Miss Toy Woon, both of the Flowery Kingdom. No cards—no cake—no sabe."

—Criticism in the newspapers of the West is peculiar. An Ohio paper thus touches upon a member of the Legislature:—"Mr. Acker, the eminent horn-swaggler, thrilled the House on Saturday with one of his most majestic efforts. A short-horn reporter describes the scene as indescribable. Ladies on the back seats were obliged to climb up to the back of the chairs to escape the torrents of eloquence and things. The speaker was so charged with the electricity of eloquence that his sharply-pointed-spike tail coat frequently stood at an angle of sixty degrees, and trembled like an aspen. The orator most of the time resembled an irresponsible victim in galvanic slippers. He reared, and plunged, and squealed like three hundred pounds of petticoats on her first pair of [illegible]

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Frauds in the Indian Office.

Report of the Committee.

The Evidence of Corruption.

Later from Europe.

Prolongation of the Armistice.

FROM EUROPE.

The Armistice to be Prolonged.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 25.—Thiers, Favre, and Picard have not yet arrived. The departure of Thiers from Paris is not yet announced, and it is generally concluded the assembly will not meet to-morrow, and that the armistice will be prolonged forty-eight hours.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 25—2 P. M.—Consols, 91⅜ for both money and account. American bonds firm; 5-20s of 1862, 91⅛; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 89⅜; 10-40s, 87⅜; Erie, 18⅜; Illinois, 109; Great Western, 29⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—2 P. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 7⅜d.; Orleans, 7⅝d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including for export and speculation 2000 bales. Bombay shipments for week ending February 24th, 24,000 bales. Sales of cotton shipped at Charleston or Savannah for March delivery, 7⅜d. for middling uplands. Shipped at Mobile in April or May at 7⅝d. for middling Mobiles.

Pork, 96s. Beef, 115s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Committee upon the Investigation of Frauds in the Indian Office.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Appropriations, to-day made a report on the charges preferred by William Welsh against the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, containing allegations of fraud and improvidence in the conduct of Indian affairs.

The committee say they have not found evidence of fraud or corruption on the part of the Indian Commissioner, with much to criticise and condemn, arising partly from a vicious system inherited from the past, and partly from errors of judgment in the construction of statutes passed to ensure economy and faithfulness in the administration.

The committee have found no evidence of any pecuniary or personal advantages sought or desired by the Commissioner or any one connected with his bureau. It appears from the evidence that the Commissioner did not consult the Board of Indian Commissioners in making purchases of provisions or of any goods for the Indian service, except dry goods, blankets, and articles of that character. The view given by him is erroneous. The organization of the Board of Indian Commissioners was a part of a new system for dealing with the Indians designed to aid in the introduction of an element of humanity into the dealings of the Government with the Indians, and to insure economy and faithfulness in expenditures for their civilization and comfort. Even with the limits to their usefulness occasioned by this construction of the commission, they have succeeded in accomplishing much good, and have unselfishly and honorably discharged the duties required of them.

The benefits of their supervision may be seen from the testimony relating to the purchase of annuity goods, where better articles were obtained at less prices than ever before. The committee condemn the action of the Commissioners in making the Boston contract for beef, etc., and believed he exercised powers only confided to the President to be exercised through the War Department, but say an exigency existed requiring prompt action. They condemn the failure to advertise, which necessitated an extension of that contract in August. They think competition would have reduced prices if it had been allowed, and did reduce them in the Morron contract. They apply the same criticism to the transportation contracts.

In course of their report the committee say they have found the system of agents' vouchers unsatisfactory and unsafe, and a change is necessary in the public interest. There is ample opportunity for fraud and collusion in the delivery of goods both in quantity and quality. The committee are not aware that anything can be done to punish those who have heretofore extorted money from the Indians or aided others in so doing, except to cause strict inquiry to be made into the conduct of such of these persons as are still in the employ of the Government, and dismiss from the service all who have knowingly violated the law; it is but just to say that so far as these payments are concerned, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in no way responsible.

FROM NEW YORK.

Committed for Trial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Moses H. Hawks, charged with defrauding Frederick A. Soule of a $1000 bond of the Lake Shore, Louisville, and Southwestern Railroad, was committed for trial at the Toombs this morning.

The New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The following items appear in the weekly bank statement published to-day:—

Loans increased	$3,093,479
Specie decreased	1,145,289
Legal-tenders increased	811,769
Deposits increased	1,338,783

FROM THE WEST.

Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—The House met again this morning, at 9 o'clock, but transacted no business, and adjourned till Monday. A concurrent resolution was offered for an adjournment *sine die*, which the Speaker decided could not be entertained, stating that he considered the Senate a legal body, and as such could act on any laws that had been passed by the House previous to the resignation of the thirty-four members, and that he, as Speaker, would sign any such laws when returned by the Senate. It was therefore necessary for the House to meet and adjourn from day to day until the constitutional limits of the session expires.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Coal Panic.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The coal panic has not yet reached Boston to any extent, a full month's supply and probably more being on hand. Prices are unsettled, but not in excess of about $12.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Cotton quiet; sales 2000 bales uplands at 15⅛c.; Orleans at 15⅜c. Flour firmer; sales 9000 barrels State at $5·85@7·10; Ohio at $6·75@7·35; Western at $5·85@7·55; Southern at $6·75@8·75. Wheat irregular and unsettled; sales 20,000 bushels winter red Western at $1·63. Corn steady; sales 26,000 bushels new mixed Western at 84@85c. Oats more active and a shade firmer; sales 31,000 bushels Ohio at 65½@68½c. Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91½c.

THE CRISIS IN COAL.

Forcing a Famine—Awful Suffering Among the Poor.

The New York *World* of to-day says:—The coal famine becomes more painfully apparent day by day. This "corner," instead of being merely a "corner" among speculators, an ingenious device to plunder one another, is a "corner" upon the public, upon everybody who directly or indirectly has to patronize their trade. As they have smilingly remarked, it is their "harvest," and they reap it mainly from the poor. The rich have been able to lay in, and generally have taken the precaution to do so, a stock of coal sufficient to meet their wants until spring comes; but the poor [illegible] their fuel constantly by the peck or bucketful. They have never arisen to the superior capitalist's dignity of a half ton at any one time, and never will. Before the coal reaches them there are at least four profits made off it, sometimes more—that of the big corporation which mines it, the wholesale dealers or jobbers, the yardman's, and the groceryman's—each of them larger in a time like this than they would ordinarily be. These poor are now paying 20 to 30 cents per bucketful for their coal—at the rate of from $22 to $28 per ton. What will they have to pay next week if it has come to this already, with coal at $12 to $13 by the cargo, if there is no relief? Yet this is the monopolists' harvest, "a fat time for the coal trade," but a season of shivering, desperate misery for the poor.

COAL FOR SIX DAYS.

One dealer thought that six days would exhaust the present stock. He said that there were about 35,000 tons of coal on hand at the different yards; that there were about 150 yards, and that their average sales at this season of the year were about forty tons per day, or about 6000 tons for the aggregate daily sales. Other dealers fixed the stock now in yard at ten days' supply, and others still at fourteen.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Feb. 25, 1871.

The local supply of funds is moderate, and the demand a little more active both on speculative and business account. There is no plethora of available capital, and rates appear stationery for good borrowers. At the banks the depositors are drawing down their balances more freely than for some weeks past, preparatory to the regular spring opening. Merchants are exercising a good deal of caution in their transactions, and are opposed to undue expansion until the future of the money market and trade shall be better developed than it is at present. There is a light business doing in call loans, at 5½ to 6 per cent., and first-class business paper is steady at 7 to 8 per cent. in the outside market.

Gold is quite active and decidedly stronger, the sales opening at 111½ and closing at ⅝.

In Government bonds there is a good demand, and prices in New York have advanced two points this morning.

Stocks were active, and a better feeling prevailed throughout. State 6s, first series, sold at 104⅛; new City 6s at 101⅛; ante war do. at 103; and Lehigh gold loan at 88⅝.

Reading Railroad has revived. Free sales at 49·56@49⅝; Pennsylvania was strong, with sales at 61¼, closing at 61⅜ b. o.; Camden and Amboy sold at 116⅜@117, the latter b. o.; Minehill at 51⅜; North Pennsylvania at 45⅜; and Lehigh Valley at 60¾. 44½ was bid for Little Schuylkill and 27⅛ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares attracted more attention. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 17 and Lehigh at 35¼.

In Bank shares we notice sales of Mechanics' at 32½, and Manufacturer's at 29½.

Fulton coal sold at 5½@5⅝, and Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railroad at 46½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$50 Pa 6s, 1 se.	104⅛	22 sh Cam & Am.	116⅜
$3500 do.	104⅛	55 sh Penna R.	61⅛
$5200 City 6s, New.	101⅛	100 do....b60.	61⅛
$1000 do. prior to '62.	102	100 do....s60.	61
$900 Pittsbg 5s reg.	73	12 sh Manu Bank..	29½
$200 C & A 6s 89...	96	2 sh Minehill R..	51⅜
$1000 Pa R 2 mt 6s.	102¾	10 sh N Pa R.	45⅜
$1000 Pa 1 m 6s.	100¾	100 sh Sch N Pf....	17
$2000 Leh gold L...	88⅝	100 sh Leh Nav St..	
100 sh Read R..b60.	49·56	b30....	35¼
2 do.	49⅝	100 do.....b5.	35¼
200 do... s60	49·44	50 sh Ch & Wal....	46½
13 sh Mech Bk..s5.	32½		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 C & A m 6s,'89	96	200 sh Penna R.	61⅜
$3000 Leh Con ln....	80	110 do.	61⅜
97 sh Cen Trans...	50	100 do....b60.	61⅜
8 sh Com'l Bk....	60½	100 sh Reading R...	49⅝

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅜@114⅝; do. 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1864, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 110⅜@111; do. 1867, do. 110⅜@111; do. 1868, do. 111⅛@111⅜; 10-40s, 111@111¼. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113¼@113⅜; Gold, 111⅜@111⅝; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 835@845; Central Pacific Railroad, 950@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720@740.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅜	10·40 A. M.	110⅝
10·10 "	110⅝	10·41 "	110⅝
10·15 "	110⅜	11·33 "	110⅝
10·20 "	110⅝	12·00 M.	110⅝
10·25 "	110⅝		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25.—Coffee is held firmly, with sales of Rio at 14@16 cents and 250 bags Jamaica at 15½ cents, gold. Sugar is in better request, and Cuba is steady at 9@9⅛ cents for fair and good refining. Molasses is very dull.

Cotton is in limited request at 15@15¼ cents for middling upland, and 15¾ cents for Gulf.

The sluggish movement in Flour noted for a week past still continues, and the transactions are mostly confined to small lots to supply the want of the local consumers. Sales of 1500 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·62½; extras at $5·75@6·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75, and fancy at $8@9·25. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Small sales of the former at $5·87½@6.

The Wheat market is very quiet at yesterday's figures. Small sales of Indiana red at $1·57@1·60; Pennsylvania do. at $1·30@1·40; and white at $1·60@1·80, as in quality. Rye sells at $1·10. Corn is in better demand, and 3000 bushels sold at 78@78½c. for yellow and 76@77c. for Western mixed. Oats are steady and 2500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 64@65c.

Whisky is dull, with sales of Western iron-bound at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......FEBRUARY 25

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........46 | 11 A. M.......54 | 2 P. M.......64

SUN RISES........... 6·40 MOON SETS........... ..
SUN SETS............. 5·47 HIGH WATER......... 5·56

(By Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Steamship Algeria, from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday; steamship Thuringia, from New York, arrived at Hamburg to-day.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Holmes, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Leopard, Hughes, Providence, T. M. Richards.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer E. H. Stout, Ford, Alexandria and Georgetown, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Emma, Forbes, Hamburg, Workman & Co.
Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr David S. Siner, Huntley, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Benefactor, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Below Bombay Hook, saw Ice-boat No. 2, going down with bark Margaret Evans in tow. Above Bombay Hook, passed schr Charles McCarthy, from Matanzas, coming up under canvas. Off New Castle, saw Ice-boat No. 1, going down with ship Elena in tow. In the bay and river saw a large fleet of schrs, nearly all in ballast, coming up. The ice in the bay and river has nearly all disappeared.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, 17 days from Matanzas, with molasses to C. & C. M. O'Callaghan.

Schr Ocean Wave, Brannen, from New York.

Schr John Johnson, Messick, do.

SAILED.

Bark Carl Auguste, for Liverpool, went down this morning in tow of tug America.

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The permanent interest of the whole country is closely identified with the supremacy of sound economical principles. The question of protection or revenue reform is sometimes presented as if it were a sectional question; as if it were the interest of coal, iron, and cloth-producing States or communities, for instance, against the interest of the agricultural States. This is not true. Every community in the whole nation, taken in its entirety, is directly and immensely interested in having our revenue laws reformed according to economical science. For instance, there is no State in the Union that will be more benefited in its permanent prosperity by the repeal of all productive duties than the coal and iron State of Pennsylvania.

This is easily proved to every candid mind. The communities that nature has more richly endowed than any other with opportunities for supplying the world with cheap iron at a profit to themselves, are precisely those of the Lehigh, Schuylkill, Lackawanna, and Allegheny valleys. With the mountains of iron ore and coal around them, with the indomitable energy and unequalled ingenuity of American labor, and with the rapid accumulations of capital to which large production must gradually lead, Pennsylvanians ought soon to have no rival in the world's markets for iron and steel, under a healthy, natural growth of this great industry. They might ere now have beaten Great Britain at home, and taken contracts for iron buildings and steel bars in London, as Belgians and Prussians have actually done of late, over the heads of the Scotch and English furnaces and mills.

A company of capitalists in this city have erected mills for producing steel rails directly from their own pig-iron; they own the ore, the furnaces, and the rolling machinery, all within easy reach of one another and of coal mines; and they assure us that they can produce steel rails, equal to the English imported rail, at a cost to them of fifty-five dollars in currency a ton, even at the present exorbitant cost of the necessaries of life, and therefore of labor. Were all protective duties repealed this company could still pay their laborers the value of more bread and meat, better clothing and lodging, and larger savings than they now make, and sell their rails at once at fifty dollars a ton, with large profits on their capital; and could cheapen the product every year until they could supply Belgium and Prussia themselves with rails, in defiance of European competition. What hinders them?

Nothing but the short-sighted policy of the manufacturers themselves, in maintaining duties which sustain exorbitant prices, and in restricting the production, in order to prevent prices from falling. The duties can only be kept up on one article by keeping them up on hundreds of others, by a general conspiracy of manufacturers. Hence a general scale of high prices, burdensome to the people at large, and repressing the productive energies of the manufacturing industry itself. Give us cheap rent, cheap fuel, cheap clothing, cheap food, by repealing the duties on all the necessaries of life and on all the materials of industry; and the amount the people will have to expend for iron and steel, for improvements, for railroads and machinery, for ships and houses, will be vastly increased: the demand will be greater, the production far cheaper, and the immeasurable resources Pennsylvania has for supplying coal, iron, and steel will be developed as never before.

In such a state of things the workshops and mines of Pennsylvania will be one in interest with all her other industries; for they will all grow together. Now the case is artificially reversed. The mills and mines are "protected;" that is, they are paid large bounties at the expense of the whole mass of the people. The mill-owners and mine-owners are made into a great aristocracy, to enrich which the farmers, shoemakers, laborers, and professional men are heavily taxed. The people are divided in interest, between the masses, who are oppressed and burdened, and a few hundred monopolists, who rule them, tax them, and fatten on them. Were free trade to ruin every mill owner, furnace owner and mine owner in the State, still Pennsylvania would be the richer for it in five years; for nine-tenths of her people would be relieved from an imposition which they can poorly bear, while the other tenth would only lose that to which they have no right, their artificial monopoly. But it would not ruin them; it would only compel them to use and drive the energies they now repress, and to extend to the utmost the production they now strive to limit.

Why does not Pennsylvania see this? Why do not the masses of her people see that they at least are only injured by the monopolies among them? Why do not the monopolists themselves see that their permanent prosperity is bound up with free competition and unlimited production? Who is to blame for this blindness which seems to effect the whole community?

It has not always been so. In 1844, when Pennsylvania elected Mr. Polk, free trade was nobly advocated in many parts of the State. It is true that there were complaints, when the reformed tariff of 1846 was passed by the casting vote of a Pennsylvanian in the Senate, that the canvass had not been open, and that the voice of the State had been unfairly gained for free trade. But the result vindicated the State from the charge that she had blundered. After a full trial of the new tariff, Pennsylvania in 1852 again sanctioned it, by the deliberate support of Mr. Pierce, who was an open free-trader, and again, in 1856, she gave an enormous majority for her own politician, Mr. Buchanan, whose triumph was immediately followed by the passage, by his own party, of the low revenue tariff of March 3, 1857, with its maximum duty of twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* upon everything except spirits and wines; and that with the cheerful acquiescence of Pennsylvania, then richer and more prosperous than she had ever been under a protective policy.

All this is changed; and while every other part of the Union is rapidly growing in economical knowledge, Pennsylvania goes backward. All other States are moving rapidly towards a thorough revenue reform, but this State apparently grows more perverse every day in blind adherence to monopoly. The reason is not difficult to find; it is because of the cowardly and dishonest abandonment of their true principles by leaders of the Democratic party in that State. With two or three exceptions even the Pennsylvania Democrats in Congress are afraid of the monopolists at home, and dare not say what they know to be true, nor advocate the principles which they once proclaimed everywhere, and which they still, in private, admit to be unquestionable.

DO YOU BITE YOUR THUMB AT US, SIR?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If we knew exactly what Mr. Disraeli wanted the British Government to do by way of chastising American insolence, we should doubtless appreciate more justly than we can at present the withering observations upon our behavior which form the most valuable portion of his recent speech in the House of Commons. We know very well that Mr. Disraeli does not regard us as gentlemen, for when he put an American colonel into his last novel he was careful to explain that our countryman got into such fine company only by virtue of being a Southern planter. We know, too, that in the philosophy of "Lothair" the greatest of the Creator's works is a high old Tory aristocracy around which the rest of mankind revolve as planets around their sun. To "insult" such an aristocracy as this is of course a very serious matter; and Mr. Disraeli is almost as much shocked by the "rowdy rhetoric" of American orators as his own St. Aldegonde might be with a rabble of shopkeepers and costermongers who should make faces at him through the windows while he dined with Mr. Pinto. Mr. Disraeli has a complacent conviction that he has never provoked us. It is true we have taken a good many liberties with the English language; nevertheless he never proposed to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and the Tory party in its conduct during our civil war has nothing to reproach itself with. In spite of this forbearance, we have several times spoken disrespectfully of the British aristocracy, and have gone so far as to assume towards England a more hostile tone than we permit ourselves to use towards any other nation in the world. Actually the Yankee beggars are rude, you know—positively rude!

Mr. Disraeli thinks it is time this insolence should stop, and suggests that the departure of the high commissioners for Washington "will be a good opportunity to come to a clear understanding on this point—that England cannot be insulted or injured with impunity," and will not permit herself to be treated differently from other nations. This means either that England must fight us if Mr. Sumner or General Butler makes another rude speech, or that she must threaten to fight without the least intention of carrying her threat into execution. The latter course is the one which Mr. Disraeli evidently prefers. Perhaps he has been reading *Romeo and Juliet*:—

> Abram.—Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?
> Sampson.—I do bite my thumb, sir.
> Abr.—Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?
> Sam.—No, sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, sir; but I bite my thumb, sir.
> Gregory.—Do you quarrel, sir?
> Abr.—Quarrel, sir? No, sir.

And now suppose we turn the tables. If a rude speech is sufficient cause of war, why should not we bully a little too? Why should not the High Commission be politely informed by Secretary Fish that this is a good opportunity to come to a clear understanding on the subject of insolence in Parliament, and especially that we do not mean to stand any more of Mr. Disraeli's speeches? Here is an ex-Premier not only accusing us of bad manners and rowdy rhetoric, but even aspersing our parts of speech. Let us bite our thumbs at Queen Victoria, which it is a disgrace to her if she bear it! But joking aside, the spectacle of Mr. Disraeli standing aghast over one of General Butler's speeches, and rising with preternatural solemnity in the House of Commons to call for an immediate increase of the army and navy to teach America politeness, is an absurdity so wild that one cannot think of it without amusement. We know he doesn't mean fight; and if we judged him only by his early career, we should say that he does not really believe disrespect to the British Government to be a sin for which the sinner ought to be swept off the face of the earth. But Mr. Disraeli has kept very grand company of late years, and may be he has come to think that rudeness to the Foreign Office is a sort of leze majesty which cannot be too severely punished, nor avenged at too dear a cost.

THE COAL COMBINATION—THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The excitement about the price of coal is naturally very great in the city. The question as to whether we shall have a coal famine in midwinter in this vast metropolis is a very serious one. At no previous time within our memory did coal command such an exorbitant price as it has reached now. Once, we believe, it touched the alarming maximum of seventeen dollars a ton, and held that price for a few days only. On two or three seasons later the price went up to fourteen dollars, and stood firm for a considerable time at that figure. Of course, it was then regarded as an extortion to which people had of necessity to submit. To-day, without any apparent honest cause, the price of coal has gone up to nearly twenty dollars a ton. We presume that every one understands where this infamous extortion comes from. It is the creation of a wicked combination between the railroads and the wholesale coal dealers, which should be crushed at once by Congressional legislation. We suggested the remedies in our columns on Thursday, and we reiterate them now. The immediate removal of the duty on foreign coal, as a present remedy, and, for a permanent cure of this grievous evil, the enactment of such laws by Congress as will place the management of the railroads under the control of the Government. We perceive that our suggestion with regard to the abolition of duties on coal imported from the British provinces received immediate attention in Congress yesterday by the introduction of a resolution to that effect. We hope it will not be disregarded. The speediest way to crush these Pennsylvania monopolies is to indulge in a little free trade practice on this question of foreign coal. They will get so frightened lest the free trade notion may spread that they may be coerced into relinquishing their present despotic courses.

The trouble in the coal regions is very simple. When the war broke out the coal mine owners had not been prosperous. The business of coal mining had been constantly overdone. With the war came a general advance in prices, an enormous increase in the consumption of coal, both for shipping, iron smelting, and general manufacturing purposes, and naturally a corresponding advance in the price of coal. The mine owners thought their harvest time had come, and rapidly put up prices, but resisted all advance in the wages of men the until compelled by repeated strikes. Although each strike was made an excuse for a fresh increase in the price, and thus in reality benefited the mine owners, they yet cannot pardon the men for having, as they say, dictated terms to them. They claim that the men should be satisfied with such wages as they, the employers, think fair, and they have for years past been trying to break the spirit of the men, and have sworn to break up the association by the aid of which the men have been enabled to work in unison.

In 1869, when many of the mine owners had so much coal on hand, and the price had gone so low that many of the smaller operators and some of the railroad companies were trembling on the verge of bankruptcy, they were glad enough to get the Miners' Association to consent to a peaceable suspension, in order to relieve the market of the excessive stocks. But when they had succeeded in putting up the price and had palmed off their accumulated surplus on the public at high figures they wanted the men to go to work at the old rate of wages, which the men naturally refused. They said:—"You asked us to stand idle, in order to enable you to get more money out of your stocks and save you from bankruptcy. We think we are entitled to participate in the profits, which you derived partly at our expense." Out of this grew what is called the "basis system," by which the wages of the men are regulated in accordance with the selling price of coal at the principal points of shipment near the mines. Almost all the mine owners accepted the basis system. But for the overgrown railroad companies, who are the largest coal mine owners, and who are accustomed to dictate despotically alike to their employes, whom they pay, and to the public, the idea that the men should participate in their profits is utterly unbearable.

When at the close of 1870 it was evident that the mine owners had again produced more coal than the market was able to take, they again got the Miners' Association to consent to a peaceable suspension by means of which they were enabled to again advance the price on the public work off their stock at high figures, and make the public believe that the sole cause of the advance was the unfairness of the working miners. This idea appears to exist to-day. At a meeting of the coal operators, carrying companies and iron manufacturers held in Philadelphia on Thursday, a series of resolutions were adopted, which were directed almost entirely to the terms by which the working miners could be controlled. It is evident enough, we think, that the advance in the price of coal does not originate in the coal mining districts, but comes exclusively from an infamous combination between the Pennsylvania railroad companies and the coal operators. There is, doubtless, plenty of coal in the mining regions. An advertisement in a Harrisburg paper of Tuesday, for instance, announces in the ordinary way that coal is continued to be sold at a certain establishment for four dollars a ton, carefully screened at that. From a statement made by the Towanda Coal Company it appears that the actual cost of coal per ton, delivered anywhere on the line of the Erie Railroad, is only one dollar and seventy-eight cents. These facts prove almost positively that we are indebted to the Pennsylvania railroad monopolies for the present coal fraud. They prove also the necessity of Congress taking immediate steps to put the railroads throughout the country under the management of the Government. Nothing else can save us from such intolerable evils as this villanous extortion of increasing three-fold the rate of transportation, and thus advancing the price of coal to four times its actual value. The citizens should rise up in public meeting and demand of Congress to take instant action in this matter.

FEMALE FINANCE.

From the N. Y. World.

It is truly painful to observe that even strong-minded women do not live in that sweetness of harmony which beseems the toilers and sufferers in a common cause. The etymology of "virago" indeed shows that the ancients considered that, in proportion as woman approximated muscularity she lost amiability, and that she grew wise and sour concurrently. Nevertheless, the ancients had not the happiness of possessing for the confutation of this theory such types at once of sweetness and of light as Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin. We may proudly say that they would have been impossible in any era previous to our own. And yet even the strong-minded women may consider, as the case of Swindelle versus Woodhull shows, that their little hands were made, in spite of Dr. Watts, to tear each other's eyes. The litigants in that suit have made haste to show how high a value they set upon the reciprocal prerogatives which our liberal laws have bestowed upon them—the glorious privilege of "suing" and the sweet boon of being sued. But if women and children are forbidden to bark and bite, bears and lions, and by inference bears and bulls, are expressly permitted that amusement by the sacred bard. And when a woman becomes a bull or a bear she inevitably takes upon her the nature of the beast, and uses, for herself the cornuted weapon which, in a more secluded way of life, she is content to bestow upon her husband. But her inexperience is fatal to her success. When the male speculator employs the male broker and is what the street calls "stuck," he pockets his losses and curses his luck. When the female operator with a female broker meets the same affliction, she sues the broker and a sympathetic jury gives her damages, which makes the business of female brokerage precarious, besides giving rise to scenes distressing to the philanthropic mind.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.

The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
2 2 City Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Election held on the 14th of February, 1871, pursuant to charter, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

THOMAS ROBINS,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
R. P. McCULLAGH,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
HON. WILLIAM A. PORTER.

And at a meeting of the Board, held February 20, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the company for the same period:—

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH,
Treasurer—WILLIAM L. DU BOIS,
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 21 tu ths3t

☞ HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, No. 1116 CUTHBERT Street.

The attending Managers for February are:—
W. Hobart Brown, No. 2038 Wallace street.
John Carrow, No. 1802 Spruce street.
C. G. Raue, M. D., No. 121 N. Tenth street.
John C. Morgan, M. D., No. 1709 Chesnut street.

The attending Physicians are Drs. Raue, Morgan, and Martin.

The attending Surgeon is Malcolm Macfarlan, M. D.

The resident Physician is Dr. Baethig.

The attending Physicians and Surgeon attend daily at the Hospital.

Applications for admission are received by the attending Managers on Wednesdays at 5 P. M. at the Hospital.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted, if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter.

Contributions in money received by the Treasurer, J. W. Sexton, Esq., of Jay Cooke & Co.

Contributions of Food, Clothing, Bedding, etc., received at the Hospital. 2 6mst

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
MISS LILLIAN S. EDGARTON,
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.
Subject: "MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE."

CHAPIN, March 2. DOUGHERTY, 13. BILLINGS, 16, "FAT CONTRIBUTOR," 20. KILPATRICK, 23. CADY STANTON, 27. GRAND CONCERT, 30.

ADMISSION.............................50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS..............25 CENTS Extra

Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.

Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 2 24 3t

☞ LECTURES ON EUROPEAN LIFE AND TRAVEL, AND A JOURNEY THROUGH PALESTINE, BY THE REV. J. W. CLAPTON, to be given in the Lecture-room at Advent Church, YORK Avenue, above Buttonwood street.

First Lecture....................."London and Paris."
TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1871.
Second Lecture............"From Messina to Jaffa."
TUESDAY, March 14, 1871.
Third Lecture.............."Camp Life in Palestine,"
TUESDAY, March 28, 1871.

Commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the Course, $1·50. To be had at the Lecture-room on Saturday and Monday evenings, and at Henry A. Bower's Drug Store, cor. Sixth and Green streets. 2 24 3t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

2 23 11t JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871.

The Tax Duplicates for the year 1871 will be opened on WEDNESDAY next, March 1.

ROBERT H. BEATTY.
2 24 4t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ OLIVER AMES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN DUFF, Vice-President.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
E. B. ROLLINS, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS' BUILDING (POST-OFFICE BOX No. 3377.)
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

OLIVER AMES,
2 14 13-8 President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,
2 13 m 5t Treasurer.

☞ TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

2 7 26tf THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year.

CHARLES WESTON,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1871. 2 15 wst*

☞ DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, Office No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (being Ten Cents per share) on the capital stock of the company, payable, clear of State taxes, on the 1st of March, proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from February 22 to March 2.

M. B. KELLY,
2 15 12t* Treasurer.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.

ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books for subscription to the capital stock of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK will be opened at No. 518 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock M., on FEBRUARY 25, 1871. 2 24 3tif

☞ GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
2 20 tf Above Chesnut.

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.,
February 8, 1871.

The stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.

2 15t3 7 W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1811.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of February 18 until March 2.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
2 9 3w Secretary.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF HARBERT, DAVIS & CO., Lumber Merchants, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN C. DAVIS, the senior partner, withdrawing. The business will be settled by the remaining partners, at their office, TWENTY-THIRD Street, below Locust.

CHARLES HARBERT,
JOHN C. DAVIS,
GEORGE RUSSELL,
ISAAC D. HARBERT.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871. 2 24 4t*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARBERT, RUSSELL & COMPANY, and will continue the lumber business at the old stand, TWENTY-THIRD and LOCUST Streets.

CHARLES HARBERT,
GEORGE RUSSELL,
ISAAC D. HARBERT.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871. 2 24 4t*

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fire and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4·50 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths§ No. 1009 MARKET Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,
GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.

The Spring Term of the present season begins on the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.

All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.

For further information, address
WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.

2 15 1mt Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
A Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing School. Address Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 2 11 1m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 61 smtu2m

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company
OFFICE, [1 28 stutfrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Choice New Crop Teas
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,

Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lb. boxes, and at retail.

Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.

Owing to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 tustu§ PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

PH. J. LAUBER,
Nos. 24 and 26 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
Importer of Rhine Wines.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
EXCELLENT
Milwaukee Beer.
2 23 3t

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Mahlon H. Dickinson has been appointed chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. The committee endorse a revision of the State Constitution, and also are opposed to the government of Philadelphia by commissioners.

—The nail manufacturers of this State and New Jersey met yesterday and adopted a schedule of prices.

—The coal operators have addressed the public on their grievances.

—The colored soldiers and sailors will parade and hold a mass meeting on March 30.

—A fire last evening destroyed about $2000 worth of property at Raleigh's woollen mill, at Germantown road and Columbia avenue.

—Sophia Hornberger, injured last week by the explosion of a lamp, died last evening.

—A London chemist is now erecting apparatus in the mint for a new process of refining gold.

Domestic Affairs.

—Some San Francisco policemen have just been convicted of smuggling opium from China steamers.

—The fifth annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in Cincinnati on the 6th and 7th of April.

—The revenue cutter Vigilant on Thursday afternoon seized the British schooner Martha Anna, off the coast of Maine, for violating the coasting laws.

—On Thursday night a severe storm passed over Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, causing much damage to buildings and other property.

—F. M. Weber, a man aged forty-five years, went into a cemetery at St. Louis, on Thursday afternoon, and, with a pistol, blew his brains out over the grave of his recently buried wife.

—A school-house in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday had its gable-end blown in during the prevalence of a storm, and though it was well filled at the time with children, but few of the number were injured, and none of them fatally.

—Judge John N. Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., while attempting to jump from a Jackson railway train, at Magnolia, Miss., on Thursday night, fell, and the rear car passing over him, he was so badly crushed that he survived the injuries but a short time.

Foreign Affairs.

—General Sheridan has gone from Marseilles to Bordeaux.

—The Orleans Princes are staying in the Department of Gironde.

—The Court of Rome has recognized the new Government of France.

—In the British House of Commons last night Mr. Disraeli made a most powerful speech on the foreign policy of England, and urged the gravity of the Eastern question. Mr. Gladstone replied to him in a denunciatory tone.

—Some of the cable despatches seem to doubt that peace has been concluded.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This important organization, which is daily occupying a more extended field of usefulness—a field which it alone can occupy—owes its origin to a number of Christian gentlemen who were impressed with the necessity of doing something for the moral and spiritual welfare of the thousands of young men who go to ruin in this and every other large city for the want of friendly counsel and encouragement, and the lack of means for filling up their leisure hours agreeably without frequenting the haunts of vice. The association was organized in 1854, in Sansom Street Hall, by Rev. Dr. Brainerd, Mr. George H. Stuart, and others. It started with about fifty members and with Mr. Stuart as its first President. The first rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association were on Chesnut street, below Seventh, and for a considerable time its growth was exceedingly slow, it being found difficult to excite any great amount of interest in it. A removal was made to Arch street, below Ninth, when the interest in the organization nearly died out, and it was only nominally kept in existence by the efforts of a few members. A revival of interest in it occurred in 1850, when rooms on Chesnut street, above Tenth, were occupied. The great religious revival of this year gave the association a start which set it fairly on its feet, and the Jayne's Hall prayer meetings were held under its auspices, besides some forty or fifty meetings in the firemen's halls. The breaking out of the war was a severe blow to the Young Men's Christian Association, principally on account of the enlistment of a large number of its members in the army. A few persevering members, however, kept the association in existence, and from the Young Men's Christian Association sprang the Christian Commission, whose good works and history are written in the hearts of the people of the whole world. This important work absorbed the best energies of the members of the association during the continuance of the war, and it was not until the end of the great conflict that they were able to devote themselves to the real work for which the association was organized. Since the war the Young Men's Christian Association has been slowly but surely perfecting its organization and preparing its plans for greatly increasing its sphere of usefulness. It is hoped shortly to be in possession of the means for the erection of a building like that given to the New York Association by the business men of that city, which will be furnished with a gymnasium, reading-rooms, debating hall, and all other means of making it attractive to young men.

The amount of good which an institution like the Young Men's Christian Association can do is incalculable. There are thousands of young men in this city in all ranks of life who are entirely without friends and advisers, who are at a loss how to spend their leisure hours, and who are peculiarly open on many accounts to temptations. To such as these the rooms of a Young Men's Christian Association, where they will always be made welcome, be introduced to desirable acquaintances, and be afforded facilities for making trustworthy friends, cannot but be highly appreciated. The advantages which are also furnished for passing the time pleasantly in the shape of a well-selected library, an attractive reading-room where all the magazines and newspapers can be found, must appeal strongly to the sympathies of young men of native refinement and good taste, and for these reasons, if for no other, the Young Men's Christian Association deserves the cordial encouragement and hearty support of our merchants and also those who are interested in the welfare of young men. From the address of William E. Dodge, Jr., Esq., the President of the New York Christian Association, at the sixteenth anniversary meeting of the Philadelphia association, held last November at the Academy of Music, we take the following as a practical illustration of the value and importance of such organizations. Mr. Dodge said:—

> The desire of the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout this land is to use their concentrated efforts to reach, by all brotherly kindness, by all tact and wisdom, those young men in our cities and towns without friends who are drifting to destruction, and to say to them there is a beauty in our holy faith, and that there is something in the world worth living for, and to give them means to enjoy the blessed influences, so that they may become good and true men. I remember, some two years ago, coming down from Montreal where the National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association had been in session, one beautiful evening. I was sitting forward on the upper deck of the boat, enjoying the stillness of the lovely lake, when I was interrupted by a gentleman whom I could not distinguish, who asked me if I was from New York. I replied that I was. "I want very much to know," continued he, "what you young men are doing in New York for the young men?" I told him what we were doing, and what we were hoping to do in the future. He then, in further conversation, told me something of his own life, and how God had prospered him. He told me he was President of the Young Men's Christian Association in a Western city. He said he had had a large number of young men in his employment, and had always taken them to his own house at various times, as he considered it an excellent plan to keep them out of temptation. I was delighted with his manner of talking, and his plan of interesting young men. "My early life," said he, "was a trying one. I had a great many temptations. I was very poor. The only friend I had was an elder brother, who was not rich in this world's goods. I made up my mind to go into the wholesale drug business, and prepared my life for that. My brother said, 'I can give you no capital or influence. If you will go to Philadelphia and study chemistry there in the medical school, I will endeavor to pay your moderate expenses for two years.' I was a member of the Methodist Church and a teacher in the Sabbath-school there. I carried a letter from the minister of the church to the city, to the church there, and was very kindly received. I was invited to take a class in the Sabbath-school, and during the whole two years was a faithful attendant at that church, and did all I could to work in the Sabbath-school." He said that during all that time he never was invited to put his foot across the threshold of a home, and he never had any one to speak to him as though they were really his friends, and big man as he was, he had often gone up to his little bed-room and cried from sheer loneliness, and nothing but the love of God in his heart saved him from going to ruin. I do not speak of Philadelphia, or the church to which he belonged, or the Methodist Church, in comparison to others, but I speak of the matter as the way we do things in this rapid life of ours. We, no doubt, take it for granted that somebody else speaks to these young men, and we think it is all right, and we forget their loneliness. Now, if a young man, with the love of God in his heart and with Sunday labor on his hands was so exposed to temptation, and came so nearly going to his ruin, what do you think, dear friends, is the danger of young men who are here all alone, with only daily labor to care for, and who all the long evenings have no one to care for them—no home open to them—no relatives or friends to say a kind word. Think of this, dear friends. Your beautiful city is a city of homes. I am sure no one coming here from any other city, and walking up and down your streets, and seeing your beautiful homes, could help wishing that his lot had been cast among you. When in this country the noblest Englishman who ever was here said nothing had interested him so much as the city of Philadelphia, and to see the number of simple, neat homes, where all could have hearthstones of their own. After all, there is no Young Men's Christian Association that can begin to compare to a good wife and a fireside of one's own. What are all of you doing for these young men who come by the thousands to this city? I wonder at you, fathers, mothers, and brothers. I wonder at you, clergymen, who know the temptations and the trials to which a young man is exposed when away from home, that you do not do something for him. You are responsible to a certain extent. A young man leaves his home—his quiet country home. He leaves with his mother's prayers. He leaves all his friends behind, the country church where he has worshipped, and he drifts into a large city like Philadelphia and New York. Where is he? who cares for him? He knows nobody. No one speaks to him. He is alone in a great city. What loneliness is there greater than that?

That our readers may know exactly what the work of the Young Men's Christian Association is, we present the following details:—

The Hall of the association is at No. 1210 Chesnut street, and contains a large reading room, a library, parlors for writing, conversation rooms, etc. The reading room, which is free to all, has two hundred papers and periodicals upon its tables. The library contains 500 volumes for the use of the members. In the lecture room Monday night is devoted to the literary society, Tuesday to temperance meetings, Wednesday to classes, Thursday to Bible study, Friday to scientific lectures, and Saturday to prayer meetings. On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock there is a Bible class for strangers. The Wednesday evening classes are devoted to instruction in penmanship, German, French, vocal music, and elocution. Social meetings for prayer and to enable strangers to become acquainted with the members are held every evening from 9½ to 10 o'clock.

The Employment Bureau is organized on business principles to supply strangers and others with employment without charge. A special agent of the association gives all his time to securing situations. He receives applications for two hours of each day, and the rest of his time is spent upon the streets seeking places for the unemployed. One hundred and fifty situations have been secured for young men during the last six weeks of dull times.

The association has just purchased the Union Club House on Twelfth street, below Walnut, and is fitting it up as a Christian Home where young men can be comfortably accommodated under good influences at the exact cost of living. A great demand is constantly made upon the association to supply boarding-houses for strangers, and the Committee on Boarding-houses have a list of 150 of the best in the city; houses to which they constantly send young men. The Young Men's Home is designed to meet the needs of those who cannot afford to pay the usual rates. Its charges will probably be about $3 per week.

The association provides temporary shelter for scores of young men who for many reasons, such as misfortune and disappointment in business, are homeless. Sometimes the failure of a young man from the country to get a situation before his scanty supply of means runs out brings him to the door of the association. Nearly 500 such were cared for last year. Since the first of the year about 150 have been sheltered.

A Reception Committee for Strangers is now being organized to attend at the rooms each evening to welcome strangers.

A committee to look after sick young men, without distinction of creed or colors, is organized, and a notice of a destitute and sick young men sent to the hall of the association will be promptly attended to.

A special committee also awaits the notice of parents and guardians to make the acquaintance of young men coming to Philadelphia to seek employment, and to help them to find homes and friends, and to introduce them to members of the association. To aid in this, cards of invitation to the association and its privileges are being put up in stores, depots, and hotels. On the streets every night hundreds of little leaflets are distributed to young men inviting them to avail themselves of the privileges of the association, and a vast amount of good has already been done in bringing under Christian influences multitudes of young men who most thankfully testify to the benefits which the Young Men's Christian Association has conferred upon them.

NOVEL AUCTION SALE.

A Coal Mine Under the Hammer—The Property Bid In.

A sale of a singular character was announced to be made to-day by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange salesrooms. The property consisted of a coal deposit adjoining Scranton, Pa., the area of which comprises about one hundred and twenty-five acres. The land was represented to contain an aggregate thickness of eighty-four feet of coal veins of the best quality, or 100,000 tons per acre; but the sale was to take place on an assumption of only 25,000 tons per acre, or about 3,000,000 tons in the aggregate, at the price bid per ton for this quantity. The terms of the sale were a payment of $3000 at the time of purchase, the remainder to be paid on the first day of April next.

The property is owned by a law firm in Philadelphia. The title has long been a subject of litigation, and has just been rendered perfect.

The sale of a coal mine at auction at a time when coal is rapidly becoming a luxury unobtainable even by the wealthy would naturally be expected to excite great competition among capitalists. A mine of such extent, however, could be worked only by a large corporation, and the leading coal companies are probably too much embarrassed by the strike of the miners to care to add new mines to those they already own and are unable to work. At any rate the attendance at the sale was small, and the mines were bid in after two bids had been made for one cent per ton.—*N. Y. Post, last evening.*

—A new Chinese temple has just been finished in San Francisco. Before it was opened for worship a wooden figure of a horse, supposed to belong to the gate-keeper of hell, was burned, and afterwards the effigy of the gate-keeper himself was set in flames, in order to keep the evil spirit away.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A NEW AND ELEGANT

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,

East Side of Logan Square,

Three Doors above Sumner St.,

Replete with all modern conveniences,

WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY. 2 11 tf

ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES,

With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash good trade.

No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL. 12 15 tf

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PRORERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
2 18† No. 429 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED,

A STORE,

On Chesnut or Eighth Street.

ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,

"F. B. K."

2 6 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Desirable Real Estate,

WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address

2 4 tf "Box 1784, Philadelphia Post Office."

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
FIFTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, 1871.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on forms furnished for the purpose by the Lighthouse Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871, FOR BUILDING TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, one at BENONIS POINT, Choptank river, Md., in about eleven-feet water, and the other at LOVE POINT, head of Kent Island, mouth of Chester river, Md., in ten-feet water, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be had, together with such other needful information, on application to this office.

The Lighthouses will be built on wooden piles, surmounted by cast-iron sleeves, in a manner similar to certain other lighthouses in this district.

Proposals may be made for either or both Lighthouses, but the bids must state the price for each single structure.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the sum of one thousand dollars from two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the bidder will within ten days thereafter enter into a contract on the terms of his bid. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Building Screw-pile Lighthouses at Benonis Point, Choptank river, Md., and Love Point, Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

PETER C. HAINS,
Captain of Engineers,
2 9 26t Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 13, 1871.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 15th day of March, 1871, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards "T" RAILROAD IRON (worn), together with a number of FROGS and RAILS.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JAMES CURRY,
2 14tu hstm 15t Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.

SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 6, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Galveston, Texas, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., EIGHTEEN FRAME BUILDINGS, the dimensions of which can be ascertained on application to Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

2 10 t mar 1] JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster Department Texas.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries.

Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
2 17 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Feb. 1, 1871.

There will be sold at public auction, at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, a lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Grain, and Clothing; and at North Platte, Nebraska, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, 37 condemned cavalry horses.

Terms:—Cash in Government funds.

ALEX. J. PERRY,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. Platte,
2 10 tM 6 Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of 1300 acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

1 28† PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

25 PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 9 6§

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

3 26† PHILADELPHIA.

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m

No. WALNUT 530 St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR

THE NEW MASONIC

TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

Having sold a large portion of the

Pennsylvania Railroad General Mortgage Bonds,

The undersigned offer the balance for a limited period at 95 and interest added in currency.

These bonds are the cheapest investment for Trustees, Executors, and Administrators.

For further particulars, inquire of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.
C. & H. BORIE. [2 1 1m

Bowles Brothers & Co.

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

No. 19 WILLIAM Street

New York,

ISSUE

Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3m

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw§

CITY OF BALTIMORE

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60t† Finance Committee.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
Formerly Smith, Randolph & Co. Phila & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

MACHINERY.

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples.

5 9m§ GEO. C. HOWARD,
No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

COTTON AND WOOL FINISHING MAchines, Shears, Brushing, Napping and Fulling, Lapping and Measuring Machines, Iron Temples, New Cutters and Ledgers, and repairs a specialty.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9§ 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

PUNCHING, CUTTING, SCORING AND Perforating Machines for paper and metals.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
9m§ No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

CARPET AND CLOTH ROLLING AND Shearing Machines roll the piece solid, retaining [illegible]

[illegible] South EIGHTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 25,
EDWIN ADAMS IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
Second night of Brougham's new play, entitled
HONOR.
Edwin Desborough,
Francis Desborough,
Reuben, a Gipsy, } ....EDWIN ADAMS
Act 1.—THE DUEL BY MOONLIGHT.
Act 2—THE UNEXPECTED RETURN.
Act 3—MIGHT AND RIGHT.
To conclude with the Domestic Drama of
THE DRUNKARD.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF STUART ROBSON.
FOUR GLORIOUS PIECES.
LAST TIME OF HAMLET.
CAMILLE FOR THE LAST TIME.
LAST TIME OF THE SPITFIRE.
Only time of the Great Drama,
THE SMUGGLERS' RETREAT.
ROBSON as ROBERTO THE FEARLESS.
HAMLET, CAMILLE, and SHORTOUT.
MONDAY—LOTTA, THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.........Lessee and Manager
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 25,
WILD OATS AND THE ROBBERS.
E. L. DAVENPORT and his
STAR COMPANY will appear.

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET.—MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 28, and 29. STAR CONCERTS.
The Wonderful Child Violinist,
AMERICUS, AMERICUS, AMERICUS,
AMERICUS, AMERICUS, AMERICUS,
In connection with the following able and renowned artists,
Signora Rosetti, Prima Donna Soprano.
Mlle. Frieda de Grebela, Prima Donna Contralto.
Herr Wilhelm Lotti, Primo Tenore.
Mr. Albert Lawrence, Baritone Cantata.
SIGNORA JEDSCA,
the famous Female Violinist, unexcelled by the most popular artists.
MR. HARRY SANDERSON,
Piano-forte Virtuoso and confrere of Gottschalk.
MR. WM. APPY...........................Conductor
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
The Concerts begin at 8 o'clock precisely.
Seats can be secured during the day and evening at the Box Office of Concert Hall, Chesnut street between Twelfth and Thirteenth. 2 25t

ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
at No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Every day, commencing MONDAY, February 27, at 3 P. M. and 8·30 P. M., Professor LAWRENCE will describe the picture, and read Colonel McMichael's popular "UNVEILING" ADDRESS. 2 25

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
THE WONDERFUL
TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION
have been induced to stay ONE WEEK LONGER (ONLY), to give THE THOUSANDS who have been unable, or declined to visit the receptions in consequence of the crowd, an opportunity to attend.
Receptions from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission, 35 cents; Children, 25 cents. 2 14 3t*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw§

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
3 2 1y] SILVER WARE,
First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT [illegible] OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of [illegible] DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, [illegible] Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

LOST.

LOST.—NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the ST. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY for the renewal of the following lost certificates of stock in said company, viz.:—

Certificate No. 1345, for 500 shares, and

Certificates Nos. 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, and 1350, each for 100 shares.

All in the name of the undersigned, and dated April 20, 1866.

2 13m4t* WILLIAM P. JOHNSON.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Cotton [illegible] Ticking, etc. [illegible] Philadelphia.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS.

THE latest reports from the other side of the Atlantic are that a treaty of peace has been signed between France and Germany, and even if these reports should not prove true, it is certain that terms will be agreed upon ere many days between the two antagonistic powers. It is not possible for France longer to offer any effective resistance, and a prolongation of the struggle would only increase her humiliation and make the Germans more exorbitant in their demands. The terms which the Germans have probably insisted upon are the cession of Alsace and that portion of Lorraine which includes the fortress of Metz, together with a money indemnity. Under all the circumstances, these terms cannot be considered other than moderate except by those sentimentalists who profess to think that the Germans ought to have stopped fighting and returned home after the fall of Sedan. In view of the fact that France in a, most arrogant and insolent spirit, commenced the war with the avowed purpose of crushing a rival whom she feared might become too powerful such a proceeding would have been a supreme act of folly, which long-headed and practical men like Bismarck and Von Moltke were little likely to commit. As in the case of our own Rebellion, there was but one course to be pursued, and that was to fight the fight out to the bitter end until one or the other of the combatants was forced to cry enough. When we consider what Prussia and the other German States have suffered from French aggression in the past, the terms which have been granted by the victors in the present instance cannot but appear to impartial men as singularly moderate. The Germans are entitled, by all the laws of warfare, to reap the practical benefits of their victory, and it is nothing but common prudence to take such measures as will prevent France at any early day from repeating the wild experiment of last summer. That the humiliation of the present crushing defeat will rankle in the breasts of more than one generation of Frenchmen cannot be doubted, and a desire of revenge will prompt them to renew the attack upon Germany whenever they think they can do so with a probability of success. Before France can cope with her present conqueror, however, there will have to be a number of radical changes consummated, and the German armies will have to be met with better material than ignorant and bigoted peasants and half-savage African Arabs. Education has won the day for Germany, as it did for the loyal North in our civil war, and if France expects to have success in the future she must adopt the only possible means of obtaining it in these days of general enlightenment. The humiliation of such a defeat as France has suffered was a lesson that the French people and their political leaders sadly needed, and they have good cause to be thankful if they come out of the war with only the loss of a province or two. For eighteen years they allowed themselves to be the slaves of a mean tyrant, and as they lost the respect of the world by submitting to a despotism as degrading as any the world has ever seen, so must they now bear the consequences of being accessories to the crime of the Second Empire, and the humiliation of crushing defeat will be a blessing in disguise if it teaches them to appreciate the true meaning of the words liberty, civilization, and glory. France, with all her culture, has been for eighteen years the shame of the nations, and the sympathy that misfortune must ever excite should not be allowed to obscure the fact that her fate was deserved. Apart from all consideration of the merits of the quarrel between Germany and France, there is cause for hearty congratulation that the war is practically at an end, and that peace must come in some shape or other; and the rights or wrongs of the war should not prevent the people of this country from contributing liberally to the relief of the thousands of poor people who have been deprived of their means of subsistence.

DISRAELI ON "ROWDY RHETORIC."

THE present Tory leader in the English House of Commons must be sorely in want of a subject upon which he can command the attention of the House and be rewarded by a "hear, hear," when he resorts to the means employed in a recent tirade upon "The tone of the American Government towards the Government of England," published in a recent number of this journal.

In this very remarkable speech, Mr. Disraeli has exhibited a very bad temper and presented the remarkable spectacle of a prominent and usually adroit public man manifesting in his own language the very discourtesy he complains of in others. What a spectacle does he present! The leader of a powerful party that claims to represent the aristocracy and wealth, if not the brains, of England—a statesman of varied attainments and long experience, lately Premier of the Government—a man recognized everywhere as an accomplished scholar and politician—arises in his place to give public expression of his disapproval of what he is pleased to call the "tone of the American Government," and, in a short speech of less than half an ordinary newspaper column, presents the most exaggerated illustration of the very evil of which he complains.

"The language of our public men, in communicating with theirs," he says, "cannot be attributed *to our rude republican manners;*" and, after alluding to the language of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, and that of the President in a "grave State paper," he concludes by characterizing them as "rowdy rhetoric." This is certainly very remarkable language for an English ex-Premier to use whilst complaining of the want of courtesy in the language of American officials.

He complains of his Government for having liberated the Fenians, and condemns ours for receiving them graciously. He wants to know why the English Government and people are treated by our Government as we treat no other people or government, and concludes by urging upon the commission recently appointed to this country that it come to some understanding with us on this sore point, and that we be made to understand "that England cannot be insulted with impunity," etc. etc. etc., all of which is followed, very naturally, by cheers.

Perhaps nothing in more wretched taste was ever uttered by any leading public man of Great Britain. It is really so small in conception, and weak in utterance, as to be below the average production of the smallest rotten borough representative.

Mr. Disraeli, in spite of his opportunities, seems totally to have misunderstood the official status and authority of our public men, as he certainly seems in ignorance of the temper of our people and the deep causes thereof.

In complaining of Senator Sumner's speech as an "invective against the English Government and the English nation," he styles him the "chief Senator," "second only to the President, for he exercises the functions of royalty to a certain degree;" and as if this were not enough to crowd upon his devoted head, he adds, as showing his power and public importance, "No treaty with the United States can, I believe, be concluded without his concurrence." Mr. Sumner, no less than the American people, will be surprised to learn of his great political and official importance.

Having with all the lights before him mistaken the very simple construction of the Senate, under our form of government, it cannot be wondered that, blinded by prejudice, he fails to understand why our people, as represented in the Government, "are more courteous to the Governments of Russia and Germany than to England." A common origin, literature, language, and laws had led us to look for fair dealing, if not for sympathy, in the great trial through which our institutions passed during the late Rebellion. Especially did the loyal American look for it, in view of England's loud protestations of devotion to emancipation and detestation of slavery.

English statesmen must excuse us if we believed them honest in their philanthropic declarations in favor of freedom, and, as a consequence, they must pardon us if we were slow to believe that the moral, pecuniary, and political force of Great Britain would be used against the established Government of the United States, and in aid of a Rebellion instigated in the interests and for the perpetuation of human slavery.

The American people were loth to believe all this; but when they became convinced that the governing classes of England were in deadly league with their enemies, laboring for their downfall, and ready to rejoice thereat; when they beheld their commerce swept from the seas by pirate crafts, built with English gold and manned by English seamen,—then there entered into the hearts of the American people, not a hatred of England, but a pity that a great people had been misled by commercial greed to prostrate themselves in the dust, thereby sacrificing consistency, honor, and love of freedom, the boasted birth-right of Englishmen.

We fought our great fight without your sympathy, against it and your material aid, and in the hour of our triumph still pitied and despised you. We had sorrow that the once noble spirit of Englishmen had been swallowed up in the love of gain, and despised that weakness that prevented you from seeing that right and advantage lay for you in the same path. In the darkest hour of the nation's trial the warm sympathies of Russia and Germany were with us.

From them we had expected nothing in our great battle for the preservation of free institutions. From free, enlightened England we expected much. When the hollowness of your pretensions were made manifest by every public act and private channel, can it be wondered that our official communications to the former Governments should have a warmth and frankness in contrast with those addressed to England? The only way your "High Commission" can change the "tone of our official communications" is by such generous and manly action as will convince our people that you are sorry and ashamed of the past, and promise better things for the future.

NOTICES.

LEISURE HOUR READING.
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

WHEN DOES THE SPRING BUSINESS BEGIN? *Usually about the 1st of March. We are ready at any moment, because since December last we have had a large force making up our Spring and Summer Stock.*

WHY DOES TRADE BEGIN SO SOON? *Because many persons like to get bargains in the Stock made up late the previous season, which is generally picked up quickly by the first buyers, as it is just as good, and our rule reducing prices on all stock of previous seasons makes it very desirable. Besides this, those who purchase first in the season get the first choice in New Goods.*

ARE GOODS ANY CHEAPER? *We have some large lots bought very low that we think are lower than anything we ever had.*

WHAT PART OF THE BUSINESS INCREASED THE MOST LAST YEAR? *The Boys' Department! We have given special care to have large assortments of Boys' School Suits, Boys' Dress Suits, the little Derby Jackets, and handsome striped materials made into all kinds of garments. Little Fancy Suits we have thousands of.*

WHY DO YOU SAY YOU CAN SUIT PEOPLE BETTER THAN OTHERS? *Because we have ten times the stock in every size and color, all systematically arranged in different departments. Our salesrooms are very large and well-lighted, and we take great care to fit and please our customers. Our facilities for purchasing, and our business requiring such large lots, enable us to get everything at rates below the market. We therefore can sell it the same way!*

WHAT ARE THE NEW FASHIONS? *Come and see. We like to show our goods, whether ready to purchase or not!*

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

THE PURITY AND SUPERIORITY of Dr. Colton's Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless tooth extraction is proverbial.
Office No. 737 Walnut street.

THE RAW, BLUSTERING WINDS OF EARLY SPRING search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to Lung Complaints, and in consequence Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted Colds should now be especially careful, and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing they so irritate and rack their lungs as to bring on themselves some very serious Pulmonary Affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally and at once, and by the prompt use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant cure their Colds, and heal all accompanying Soreness of the Chest. Sold everywhere.

CONSUMPTION.

Its Cure and its Preventive,

BY DR. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT.

Dr. Schenck possesses too much reverence for the Omnipotent to intimate that by his instrumentality those who are smitten by the Divine hand with approaching death can be restored to life and health by any agency. But he does assert, and has in his own case proved, that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicine is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the two first weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of

CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND."

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting at last

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the Greatest Blood Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent Father to suffering man, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions, and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings it prepares them for expectoration, and, lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the house as much and as fast as the strength will bear to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

The despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Doctor Schenck's personal statement to the faculty of his own cure was in these words:—

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physician thought I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was but ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston, but at his office, No. 15 North Sixth street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., he or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., see his patients every Saturday.

Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs; and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them. First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup as a curer of coughs and colds may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic $1·50 a bottle, or $7·50 a dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. 2 25

NORTHWESTERN

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A most cheering Exhibit.

Flattering prospects for the future.

Nine Millions of Assets.

To such grand proportions has the NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY grown, that its annual elections, and the publishing of its annual reports, are events which attract attention in nearly every State of the Union. And since one of its principal agencies is located in this city, it is quite natural that its numerous policy holders here and throughout the State should look to the press here for some details in reference to an institution of such magnitude.

We have before us a synopsis of the Annual Report of the Company. From this it appears it has over 35,000 policies in force, with assets of $9 000,000. When we consider the fact that this Company has little more than passed the first decade, these results are truly astonishing. Nor does the wonder diminish when it is remembered that this organization had its origin in a comparatively new section of country, and in this brief space of time has grown to be a representative institution of the land. It is but another evidence of Western enterprise, and that its headquarters are located in Milwaukee should be a matter of just pride to its citizens.

It appears further from the report that notwithstanding the stringency of the money market, and a partial failure of crops in many localities, 7781 policies were issued in the year 1870, covering insurance to the amount of $16,594 33 23. The receipts for the same time were $3,670 370·07. On this amount $1,400,000 has been invested upon bond and mortgage with real estate security at 10 per cent. interest.

It is a notable fact that Eastern people are appreciating the advantages offered by this company, for its work has been extended into almost every one of the older States, and each one of them has a fine showing of insurance business with the "Northwestern." Particularly is this the case with Pennsylvania, which makes the handsome showing of $1,000,000 in risks taken during the past year.

The most ample opportunities are afforded policy holders and the public generally by the management of the company to become acquainted with its workings. Detailed statements are put forth from time to time, in order to enlighten to the fullest extent all who take an interest in insurance matters, in regard to the company's business, and especially that policy holders may know the grounds of confidence they enjoy in the institution. If other similar organizations are chary of the information they impart, it is the boast of the "Northwestern" that it invites the closest scrutiny into all matters pertaining to its management.

Inasmuch as no one has a lease of life, and as it becomes all to make provision for the family which may be left in the event of death, it is a question of vital importance to those who insure to ascertain what company has the most to pay a dollar with. The exhibit of the "Northwestern" is that its great capital is so admirably invested, and the reserve is so ample, that should the time come that but four per cent. interest could be realized for its investments, there would still be an abundance wherewith to pay their losses. Could anything speak more eloquently in the management of this company?

The old adage that "no physician takes his own prescription" probably contains as much truth as any of its class of sayings; but for once it appears to have been thoroughly disproved, for immediately after the last annual election the general and special agents of all this company took $150,000 of additional insurance on their own lives. Certainly no men ought to be more thoroughly informed as to the staunchness of the "Northwestern" than they, and they show their faith by their works.

The career of the NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been a splendid one hitherto, and the promise for the future seems to be still more flattering.

THE AGENTS FOR THE

Northwestern

IN THIS CITY ARE

PERCIVAL & STOW,

WHOSE OFFICE IS AT

No. 430 WALNUT Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between F. C. PERCIVAL and A. E HIGBEE, under the firm name of PERCIVAL & HIGBEE, as general agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Interest of Mr. Higbee has been purchased by Mr. E. D. Stow, a business man of experience, ability, and integrity, and the business of the Northwestern in this city will be conducted as heretofore at the office, No. 430 WALNUT Street, under the firm name of PERCIVAL & STOW, to whom all future communications should be addressed.

F. C. PERCIVAL,
A. E. HIGBEE.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1871. 1t

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were passed yesterday by the State Central Committee:—

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1871.

Resolved, That the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention be and the same is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, and that the delegates who may be elected thereto be and they are hereby requested to assemble at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon on said day.

Resolved, That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased.

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee heartily endorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill providing for the call of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, By the Republican State Central Committee, that we endorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legislature.

2 25 MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

COOPER & CONARD

White Swiss Overskirts, $5.
White Swiss Overskirts, $7·50.
White Swiss Overskirts, $12·50.
Ladies' Ready-made Wrappers.
Ladies' Ready-made Suits.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Night Dresses, Drawers, Chemises.
Night Dresses, Drawers, Chemises.
Night Dresses, Drawers, Chemises.
Call and see our Second-story Display.
The Dress, Underwear, Cloak, and Shawl Room
Is full of Attractive Novelties.

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS.

31 *cent Black Alpacas.*
37½ *cent extra good Black Alpacas.*
44 *cent superior Black Alpacas.*
50 *cent can't be excelled Alpacas.*
56 *cent still better Black Alpacas.*
62½ *cent finest Black Alpacas.*
75 *cent extra good Black Mohairs.*
87½ *cent fine Black Mohairs.*
$1 *finest Black Pure Mohair.*
$1·25 *an extra grade Black Mohair.*
N. B.—The above in Blue and Jet Black.
N. B.—The assortment is entirely new.
N. B.—The prices are all much lower.
N. B.—The stock comprises eight cases.

SILK POPLINS

$1 *Glossy Silk Poplins.*
Extra good Value for the money.
75 *and* 88c. *for Silk-rolled Poplins.*
$1 *Glossy Silk and Wool Griselles.*
$1 *Grey and Golden-brown Silk Valencias*
$1 *Silk Mixtures for Spring Suits.*
40c. *Poplins, Spring Colors.*
37½c. *Double-fold Spring Plaids.*
New Style Plaids for Misses.
Black and White Plaids.

COOPER & CONARD

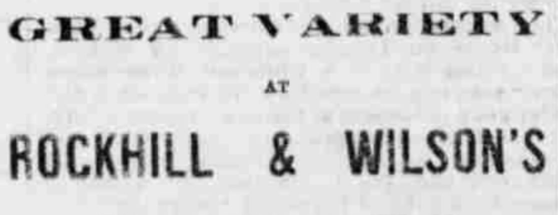
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP CLOTHES.

Immense Ready-made
Stock of Fine Goods.
Send Your Orders.
Custom Department.
Clothing to Order.

GREAT VARIETY
AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Brown Stone Hall,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.


HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

1871. SPRING. 1871.

OUR NEW STOCK

Is now rapidly coming in,
And is replete
With striking beauties of
Design and Color,
Every desirable style of goods
In the market
Being represented liberally
In our
ASSORTMENT.

MUCILAGE.

The Cheapest and Best.

Quarts, per dozen		$10·00
Pints,	"	5·50
2 oz.,	"	1·35
Quarts, per bottle		1·00
Pints,	"	60 cents
2 oz.,	"	15 cents

WM. H. HOSKINS,
Stationer and Steam-Power Printer,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
1 21 smwSp PHILADELPHIA.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths6p

NOW READY.—ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF purchasing "BOUDROU'S GREAT LEATHER PRESERVER AND WATER-PROOF LIQUOR BLACKING," at MAIN DEPOT, S. E. corner FIFTEENTH Street and COLUMBIA Avenue. Store in the basement.
Also, over $100,000 worth of REAL ESTATE for sale and exchange on easy terms. 2 25 3t

GENUINE SCOTCH
DAMSON JAM,
Prepared by
John Moir & Son,
Aberdeen, Scotland.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S, } PIANOS,
HAINES BROS',
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate.
3 4§ WAREROOM, No. 610 ARCH Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.,* No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Weekly Treasury Statement.

The Loss of the Quaker City.

Particulars of the Disaster.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The English Commissioners.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The English members of the joint high commission, with the secretaries thereof, accompanied by Mr. Fish and Sir Edward Thornton, called at the Executive Mansion at noon to-day and were formally presented to General Grant, who was assisted in receiving the distinguished visitors by the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Generals Porter and Babcock, and Mr. Dent.

The interview was entirely unofficial, and had no reference whatever to the great questions to be considered by the High Commission. The conversation was on general topics, and was participated in freely by all present.

The President was informed by Minister Thornton that the remaining English members of the commission would reach Washington almost immediately.

The New Loan.

A large number of letters are daily received at the Treasury Department on the subject of the new loan. In many cases parties have informed the Secretary that they are ready to make exchanges of their Five-twenties for the new five per cents. and in some instances these bonds have already been sent in advance direct to the Treasury Department for exchange, and not through agents.

Treasury Statement.

Shipments of fractional currency for the week, $176,472; notes, $595,671. Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $177,800. The Treasurer holds in trust as security for circulating notes of national banks, $352,575,000; and for public deposits, $15,899,500; mutilated notes burned during the week, $385,770; total amount burned, $38,612,767; bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $243,940; amount due for mutilated notes, $1,747,554; outstanding circulation, $308,889,228; internal revenue receipts to-day, $318,243; for the fiscal year to date, $100,596,494; fractional curredcy redeemed and destroyed during the week, $307,200.

FROM NEW YORK.

Particulars of the Loss of the Quaker City

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The steamer Quaker City was abandoned sixty miles east of Cape Lookout on Feb. 12, on her beam ends, with sixteen feet water in her bilge. Her smoke-stacks were carried away, and the fires put out by water. The report that the disaster was caused by the explosion of her boilers is doubted. The officers and crew were landed at Bermuda on the 19th. The steamer was a Haytien war vessel under the name of La Republique.

Destructive Fire.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25.—A fire last night at Ellenville burned the stores of John Connelly, Louis Minehold, Michael Mullins, and the dwellings of Dr. Gimpert, Mrs. Penrose, and John Thompson. Loss, $25,000; partially insured.

CITY ITEMS.

CORSETS. CORSETS.
CORSETS. CORSETS.

PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.

THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.

50 CENTS GOOD HAND-MADE CORSETS.
70 CENTS SUPERIOR NEW CORSET.
85 CENTS FINELY-TRIMMED CORSET.
85 CENTS SPLENDID WOVEN CORSET.
$1·00 SUPERIOR WOVEN CORSET.
$1·00 SUPERIOR PATENT CIRCULAR GORE CORSET.

THE ONE DOLLAR Patent Circular Gore Corset, now having a marked success, is well shaped and made up in a superior manner. It is the ladies' favorite. To secure increased patronage Mr. Finn is presenting a splendid line of Corsets at figures far below usual rates.

Also, full lines of finer goods at moderate prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

WHAT KIND OF BREAD IS THE BEST?—Aerated Bread, which is manufactured from flour without the aid of yeast, is now attracting more attention than heretofore. Notwithstanding the almost universal opinion of scientific men that it is the healthiest form in which bread can be eaten, yet its progress in public favor has been slow. It is now coming rapidly into use, and this is as it should be, for it is undoubtedly by far the best, and the reason simply is that flour treated by yeast is decomposed in order to furnish the carbonic acid by which the dough is puffed up. In the aerated bread the carbonic acid is made in a huge boiler and forced into the dough, thus securing the raising without the destruction of the sugar in the wheat. Mr. D. B. Fuller, whose Aerated Bread and Cracker Factory is at No. 16 South Eighteenth street, has made the manufacture of this article a specialty, and the article he furnishes is not excelled by any in the country. Aside from its purity, aerated bread enjoys another advantage, and that is its perfect cleanliness. From the time water is added to the flour the dough is not touched by human hands. This is an important consideration.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

MARRIED.

BURNHAM—CAVANA.—On the 22d instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Pastor of Eleventh Street M. E. Church, MR. WILLIAM H. BURNHAM, of Wilmington, Del., to MISS SUE L. CAVANA, of this city.

Wilmington, Del., and Delaware county papers please copy.

DIED.

BAUGH.—On Thursday, 23d instant, at the La Pierre House, Philadelphia, JOHN F., son of Daniel and Anna Wills Baugh, aged 7 years 10 months and 29 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandparents, No. 1906 Spring Garden street, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

BLAKE.—On the evening of the 23d instant, GEORGE E. BLAKE, in the 96th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 25 South Fifth street, on Monday, Feb. 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BOOTH.—On the 24th instant, WILLIAM BOOTH, of New Castle, Delaware, in the 73d year of his age.

CLOTHIER.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on Seventh day, the 25th instant, SAMUEL H. CLOTHIER, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, William Clothier, No. 65 Garden street, Mount Holly, on Third day afternoon, 28th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.

DUY.—On Friday evening, February 24th, 1871, LAMBERT DUY, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Joseph Oat, No. 6M North Sixteenth street, on Monday afternoon, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock. Interment at Saint Andrew's Church, South Eighth street.

OWEN.—On Friday evening, at his late residence, after a short illness, PARKER OWEN.

The funeral services will take place at Mount Holly, N. J., on Tuesday, 28th instant. His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, leaving Market street wharf, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS.—On the 23d instant, HENRY B. THOMAS, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 155 North Fifteenth street, on Monday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Choral service and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. 2 4 sat*

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 2 18 sat*

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER SEVENTEENTH and SUMMER Streets.—Rector, BENJAMIN WATSON, D. D. Services to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above CHESNUT.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMAN street, below Third.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. S. B. ROSSITER, Pastor elect. Free invitations and welcome.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and GREEN.—Rev R. DAVIDSON will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., will preach Sunday morning and evening. Baptism in connection with the evening service. Strangers cordially invited.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEDICATION of CHRIST M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-EIGHTH and BRIDGE Streets, February 26, 1871.—Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND, 10½ A. M.; Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, 7½ P. M. The public cordially invited.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

"INTEMPERANCE—ITS REMEDIES"—Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND discusses this subject in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, at 7½ P. M. All temperance workers invited.

BISHOP STEVENS WILL ADMINISTER the rite of confirmation in the CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, FILBERT street, above Seventeenth, to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon on "Joseph, the Prosperous Man," repeated by request in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, S. E. corner TWENTY-FIRST and CHRISTIAN Streets.—Rt. Rev. HENRY W. LEE, D. D., Bishop of Iowa, will preach in this Church to-morrow morning at half-past ten.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORNER ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. by Rev. A. J. KYNETT, D. D., and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D. D. Evening subject—"The Nameless Young Man."

DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, February 26th, at 10·30 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2·30.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. R. H. ALLEN, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning, and Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—"Christianity and Business." Strangers welcome.

"DIFFICULTIES OF INFIDELITY."—REV. A. REED, D. D., will preach on this subject in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above ARCH, to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Young men specially invited. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon, the eighteenth of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ, "Healing of the Man with the Withered Hand."

ANNUAL MISSIONARY SABBATH—UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH street, below Arch.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., editor of the "Christian Advocate." Collection for Domestic and Foreign Missions. Seats all free. Come and welcome.

BROAD ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROAD AND CHRISTIAN Streets.—Rev. GEORGE W. MACLAUGHLIN will preach the Annual Missionary sermon at 10½ A. M. General missionary meeting at 7½ P. M. WILLIAM H. ALLEN, LL. D., President of Girard College, will preside, with Ex.-Gov. POLLOCK and the Pastor.

"HAS GOD MADE A REVELATION OF His Will to Man?"—Dr. WILLIAM NEWTON will preach the third sermon of the course Sunday evening, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Will also preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Bible Class Monday evenings, 8 P. M., CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, ELEVENTH and MT. VERNON Streets.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LOCUST, ABOVE Sixteenth street.—The first of the course of sermons on the Distinctive Principles of the Church will be preached to-morrow evening by Rev. Dr. RUDDER, on "The Rationale of the Church's Liturgic Worship." Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats all free.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, will preach to-morrow the sixth of the series of evening sermons. Subject—"Spiritual Christianity as Developed in the Life of St. John."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, corner FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT streets, on next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D.; Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, of New York; F. RATCHFORD STARR, Esq., and GEORGE W. MEARS, Esq.

Music by a Quartette Club under the direction of Prof. C. H. Harding.

All are welcome. Young men not members of the association especially invited, as the object and advantages of membership and the new enterprises of the association will be fully presented.

THOMAS MARSHALL,
Secretary.

SPIRITUALISM.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER will give his closing lectures, corner of ELEVENTH and WOOD streets, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, Subject—"Soul existence;" also in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Soul Communion." Seats free.

AUCTION SALES.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

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OF AN EXTENSIVE AND FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, ETC., WATSON'S FIRE-PROOF, COUNTERS, SHELVING, STOVES, DESKS, ETC. ETC.,
On Wednesday Morning,

March 1, by catalogue, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising in part fine black and colored Cloths, water-proof and fancy Cloakings, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Drills, Muslins, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Linen, Damask, Dress Goods, Plaids, Alpacas, Prints, Towels, Napkins, and Hdkfs., etc. etc. The Fixtures, Counters, Fire Proof, etc., will be sold on the premises No. 1021 MARKET Street, at 3½ o'clock P. M., and can be examined early on morning of sale. 2 25 4t

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Business Stand. Four-story brick mill and coal yard and large lot, No. 939 N. Ninth street, above Poplar street, 80 feet front, 100 feet deep to Darien street, 2 fronts. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Ninth street, north of Poplar street, No. 939; the lot containing in front on Ninth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The improvements are a four-story brick building, with two-story back building, fronting on Ninth street, and extending through to Darien street. It is occupied as a flour mill. Terms—$5000 cash; balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Immediate possession of mill, the coal yard about the middle of April. For further particulars apply to Ellis D. Williams, No. 323 Walnut street.

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THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether any remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of, but cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

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SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

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These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

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SILKS,
SHAWLS,
LACES,
JAPANESE.
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1871.

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"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

Having got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXCELLENT QUALITY.

Good black Gros Grains for $1·50.
Rich black Gros Grains for $1·75.
Very Rich Beautiful Silks for $2·00.
Heavy, Smooth, Soft Flossy Silk, $2·50.
Sublime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, $3·00.
Superb Black Silks, Queenly, $3·50.
Most Magnificent Black Silks for $4·50.

We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheapness.

We also offer a full line of colors in

Best Kid Gloves,

Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.

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FOR
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ALEXANDER RICKEY,
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CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

$200,000
WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,

Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces...	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.......	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces.......	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces............	7·75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3·50
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen.........	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen.....................	50
Table Goblets, per dozen......................	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)...................	40
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle..................................	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

36 casks of Parian Marble, Leek, and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

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PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.
Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.
Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for

Bottled Ale and Porter
From the above celebrated Breweries.

POWELL & WEST,
No. 28 South FRONT Street,
Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co.

An invoice now landing ex-ship Amandus from Liverpool. 2 9 mwslm4p

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

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In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.

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$1 FOR THE "JOSEPH" KID GLOVE.

BEST $1 GLOVE IN THE WORLD.

At $1, "Joseph" Opera and Party Shades.
At $1, "Joseph" new Spring Shades.
At $1, "Joseph" best $1 Glove imported.
At $1·25, the celebrated "La Belle" Glove.
At $1·25, "La Belle," White, Opera and Party Shades.
At 50 cents, a job lot White Kid Gloves.
At 50 cents, the balance of our Soiled Gloves.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Plush Lined Gloves.
At 13 cents, Children's warm Gloves, 2 pairs, 25c.
At $1, Children's Party Kid Gloves.
At $1, Gents' Cloth Gloves.
At $1·50, Gents' White and Party Shades Kid Gloves.
At $1·25, Gents' Kid Gloves.
At $1·25, Gents' English Half Hose, regular made.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Full Regular Made Hose.
At 25 cents, Gents Scarfs, worth $1·25; half price.
At 50 cents Gents Scarfs, worth $1; half price.
At 25 cents, Children's Scarfs, half price.
At 50 cents, Ladies' Collars, White Piques.
5000 yards Hamburg Edging and Insertion, much below regular prices.

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JOHN LINERD,
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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

A FEW MORE YEARS.

A few more years shall roll,
A few more seasons come,
And we shall be with those that rest
Asleep within the tomb.

A few more suns shall set
O'er these dark hills of time,
And we shall be where suns are not—
A far serener clime.

A few more storms shall beat
On this wild rocky shore,
And we shall be where tempests cease,
And surges swell no more.

A few more struggles here,
A few more partings o'er,
A few more toils, a few more tears,
And we shall weep no more.

A few more Sabbaths here
Shall cheer us on our way,
And we shall reach the endless rest,
The eternal Sabbath Day.

Then, O my Lord, prepare
My soul for that great day;
Oh! wash me in Thy precious blood,
And take my sins away.

PRAYING AND PREACHING.

Few things appear less reasonable than the words which have been wasted to show that praying is more important than preaching. We certainly should consider the fruit, in itself, more valuable than the labor which produces it. Yet the importance of the labor will be in proportion to the value of the fruit. Men may plant and water, but God giveth the increase; and the question is, whether He will give it if the husbandman neglect to labor. The labor may be unsuccessful, for the Lord may withhold the increase; generally, the labor, if wise and faithful, will be blessed. So when the spiritual sower casts forth the seed of God's word, some of it, as Christ says, may fall by the wayside, and some on stony ground, and some among thorns; yet some will fall on good ground, and bring forth abundant fruit.

Suppose, then, a thousand souls, for several years, hear the preaching of a faithful minister of Christ; if one hundred of them are truly converted to God, then a hundred praying people are the fruit of one man's preaching; and they will not only pray, not only "call Him Lord;" but becomes "*doers* of the word," fruitful in all good works. But, had he neglected to preach, and spent all his religious hours in praying, would that fruit have been produced? "How shall they call on Him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher?" Besides, no men pray less, but more in consequence of preaching. This is the ordinance which God in His wisdom hath ordained for gathering mankind into the fold of His Church; and the gathering will not come without the use of the ordinance.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The celebrated appeal case of Shepherd vs. Bennett, in which the "legality of the doctrine of the real presence" in the Church of England is involved, has been again postponed till the next sitting of the Judicial Committee. The deferring of it is ascribed to the severe indisposition of one of the leading counsel. The Rev. Mr. Bennett, when preaching in one of the Lambeth ritualistic churches last week, referred to the case. He said he would adopt no course which would compel a man to utter blasphemy in a high judicial position, thus making him run the risk of losing his soul; but, on the contrary, he would remain silent, and leave the rest to God, praying for his persecutors. What he had received from God, he would never give up for man. The Rev. J. M. Rodwell continues to make the doctrine of the "real presence" the theme of his discourses in St. Ethelberga Church.

—The controversy still proceeds in Ireland as to the title of the Disestablished Church. The Representative Body's legal committee, in a report which they have prepared, contend that the proper designation is "Church of Ireland," and not "Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland."

—An organ of the High Church party states that in several London churches, should the royal marriage take place in Lent, there will be a special penitential office at the same hour. The subject is evidently occasioning a little uneasiness in High Church circles.

—Some of the English bishops threaten to withdraw their patronage from the Church Missionary Society. The organ of the Low Church party says the course which that society has pursued in relation to the Madagascar Bishopric affair has been regarded as a deliberate repudiation of the principle of Episcopacy, and fraternization with the sects.

—The Rev. Elisha Whittlesey, late pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Waterbury, Conn., has become a candidate for priest's order in the Episcopal Church.

—The Rev. R. A. Holland, late associate editor of the Baltimore *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), has become a candidate for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

—St. Mary's Church, Memphis, has been placed in the hands of Bishop Quintard as his cathedral. It is being enlarged by the addition of two aisles, and will be ready for occupation in four or five weeks.

—Calvary, Memphis, has a large congregation, and needs a new church edifice.

—The Pastoral Aid Society connected with the Church of the Holy Trinity, N. Y., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Pastor, in its fifth annual report, states that its receipts for the year amounted to $13,472·32, of which $13,239.71 have been expended in the various works of the society. Those "works" are three churches, three chapels, and one mission station, together with a Dorcas Society, a Young Ladies' Sewing Society, an Industrial Sewing School, and various committees to aid the poor and the suffering, and to give them Christian instruction.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

—The Rev. G. H. Coffey, formerly pastor of the First Church of Jackson, Michigan, is practising law in New York city; while the Rev. E. W. Borden, formerly pastor of the church at Clio, is now in business in that town.

—The Congregational Benevolent Societies having offices in New York city are looking for a suitable building for their own work, so as to be together under one roof.

—The revival at Bristol, New Hampshire, is considered something marvellous. A correspondent says it began on the first of January, when fourteen young ladies were received into the Congregational church. First Christians began to pray and labor; then the young became interested, then older people, till all classes were reached. The pastor writes:—"Every merchant, every doctor, the lawyer, the hotel-keeper, every rumseller, every drunkard but two, every business man in the place but two, are rejoicing in Christ. Whole families again and again were seen coming together to ask for prayers." At present upwards of four hundred have been converted.

—The Eastern Congregational Church of Montreal was organized lately with about forty members transferred from Zion Church. The movement originated in the labors of a Bible woman in the neighborhood, followed by a ragged school.

—The Oakland Congregational Church building, situated on the Lake Shore, about five miles south of Chicago, was completely demolished by a storm of wind and snow on Friday night, the 17th inst.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Presbytery of the Church of Scotland had an interesting discussion on Mr. Gladstone's letter about the Pope. A resolution was finally carried, by fourteen to seven, that the Prime Minister's explanation to Mr. Kinnaird was such as to warrant the Presbytery in believing that he contemplated no action inconsistent with the Protestantism of the country. A singular feature in the debate was a statement made by the Rev. Dr. Wallace, the successor of the late Dr. Robert Lee, and belonging to what may be called the Broad School, to the effect that he could see no objection to the English Government paying a handsome subscription to the stipend of the Pope if he should lapse into poverty.

"The theological professors connected with the various Presbyterian denominations in Scotland—Established and non-Established—have just united in sending to Dr. Tholuck, of Halle, on occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his professorate, a most genial and cordial address, in which they express their gratitude to God for the eminent services which he has been the means of rendering to theological learning and to the great cardinal principles of evangelical religion at a critical period in the history of the Church of Christ in Germany, and also for the essential services which he has rendered to our common faith, not only in his own country, but on every field of international association and intercourse.

—The Presbyterian churches of Scotland are greatly distracted on the question of union. Eight of the Free Presbyteries have decided in favor of it, while the opposite party are doing all they can to hinder the movement, and have adopted resolutions to the effect that "the union cannot at present be accomplished without the compromise and surrender of truths which the Free Church has hitherto held to be vital."

BAPTIST.

—Mr. Spurgeon, in the February *Sword and Trowel*, remarks:—"We have been called to account in several papers for calling the Church of England 'an apostate Church.' We marvel that her best friends do not sorrowfully confess that there is all too much ground for the charge. What hope is there of a people who are so blinded as not to see their faults? To say that there are some dissenting churches which are apostate is not to better the case, but to mention another cause for sorrow."

—The Baptists of Iowa are an enterprising class, and are keeping pace with the growth of the State. Recent reports show that they have 18 associations, 349 churches, 188 pastors, about 19,750 members, and 158 meeting-houses.

—The Rev. Jacob Legare, colored, pastor of Morris Street Colored Church, Charleston, South Carolina, has baptized over 1400 persons since the war, and maintains good discipline in a membership of 1750.

—The four Baptist churches of Albany have built four mission chapels during the past year, where they have large and interesting Sabbath-schools.

—From the "Minutes of the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Missouri Baptist General Association" we gather the following statistics:—51 associations; 1052 churches; total membership, 62,211; net gain during the year, 4402. The association has 38 missionaries in the State, who have organized 22 Sabbath-schools, 26 churches, baptized 790 persons, and collected on the field $1225·01.

—The Baptist Social Union of Brooklyn have determined to purchase the Pierrepont Baptist Church, with the adjoining lot of ground, at a cost of $75,000. Instead of the church now standing they propose to erect a free temple, similar to the Tremont in Boston, capable of holding four thousand people. To complete the undertaking $150,000 will be required.

METHODIST.

—Within ten months the Methodists of the State of New York have raised half a million of dollars to found a university at Syracuse. The erection of buildings will be commenced immediately.

—Rev. W. H. Miles and Rev. R. H. Vanderhorst, colored ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, were recently ordained as Bishops.

—Within ten months the Methodists of the State of New York have raised half a million of dollars to found a university at Syracuse.

The following statement thows the condition of the two Methodist Book Concerns, the New York and the Western, up to Nov. 1870: Real estate, $1,201,679·99; merchandise, $852,084·56; cash on hand, $30,258·15; notes and accounts, $617,502·68; total assets, $2,701,525·56. Liabilities:—Notes and accounts, $1,207,205; earnings, $75,287·12; paid by order of General Conference, $30,541·56. Net capital, $1,494,320·56; increase of capital, $35,745·56.

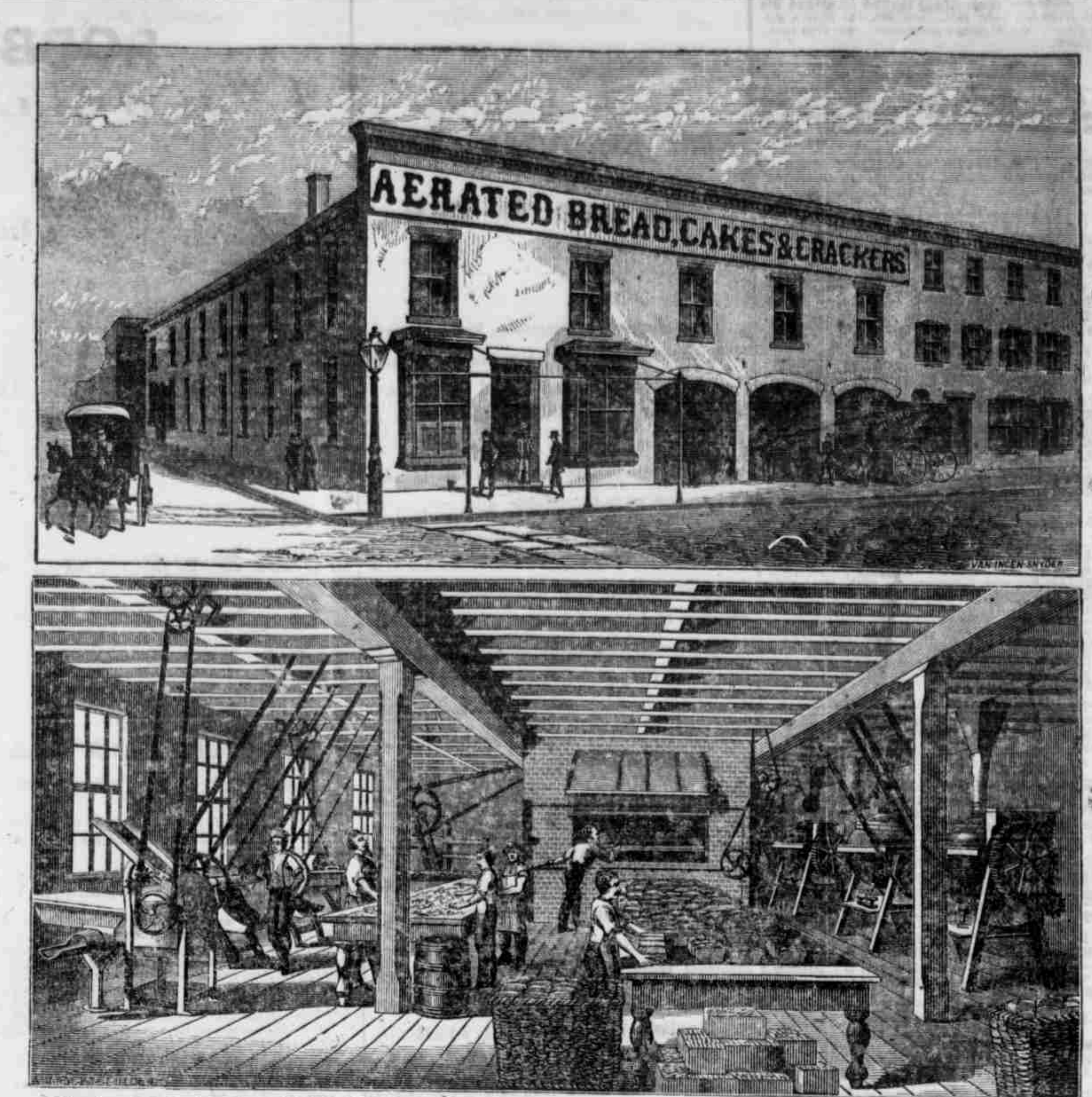
DIAMONDS IN GEORGIA.

Reported Discovery of Brilliants Superior to Any Found in Africa.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* is authority for the subjoined story about the discovery and use of diamonds in that State:—

"It would seem that here in Georgia men inclined to hunt diamonds may find a field for their energy. Dr. Stephenson, of Hall county, says that about forty diamonds have been found in Hall county alone, but the most valuable have been destroyed or lost through ignorance of their character or value. Some negroes broke one worth $100,000 to see what it was. A farmer describes one which was given him thirty years ago, and used by himself as a child, and his boys subsequently, for a middle-man in marbles, but it was lost about the place six months ago, and they are hunting for it now. Nothing was known about its value until similar stones were pronounced to be diamonds, and then the farmer knew that he and his boys had been playing marbles with a diamond which, from description, the Doctor thinks must be worth half a million dollars, and be one of the most valuable gems in the world. The Doctor says that labor and capital only are needed to prove that these diamond fields in Georgia surpass in value those of Brazil, and are equal to any in the world. These home diamonds, it is confidently asserted, are of far finer water than any that have hitherto been found in the South African Diamond Valley."

—The proposition to place on the Andrew statue his familiar assertion that he never was mean enough to despise any man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black, is disapproved by the Boston *Advertiser*, as it seems calculated to suggest to all not knowing the circumstances under which it was uttered an egotism not at all characteristic of the man.



Front and Interior view of FULLER'S AERATED BREAD & CRACKER BAKERY, 16 S. 18th Street, Phila.

WHAT KIND OF BREAD IS THE BEST?

Aerated Bread is the Purest, Healthiest, Sweetest, Cleanest, Most Nutritious, and Cheapest Ever Made.

READ THE PROOF.

The sample of *Aerated Bread* submitted to me has been subjected to careful analysis, and I find it free from all traces of any deleterious substances or impurity, is perfectly light, pleasant to the taste, free from all acidity, and easy of digestion. The fact that it is made without yeast renders it better fitted for dyspeptic stomachs than bread made in the ordinary way. The great care taken in maintaining perfect cleanliness during the manufacture, the dough not being allowed to come in contact with the workmen's hands even for a moment, should satisfy the most fastidious. For obvious hygienic reasons, in its influence on the public health it is beyond doubt the best of all forms of bread.

WM. E. A. AIKIN,
Oct. 7, 1869. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, University of Maryland.

Professor George Hadly, M. D., of Buffalo Medical College, speaking of Aerated Bread, says:—"I have used it constantly in my family for several years, and regard it as in all respects the best and most wholesome bread ever made."

The celebrated Dr. Alcott, in his lectures on Life and Health, says:—"Neither leaven nor yeast ought ever to have been known. They are a filthy concern; besides, fermented bread is a semi-putrid bread; that is, it has advanced one step on the highway to *Putrefaction*. In fermentation, a portion of the saccharine matter, *the life or vitality* of the bread, is lost. There is from 7 to 10 per cent. more nutrition in the same weight, by chemical test."

Bread furnished for charitable purposes at a low price.

CAKES and CRACKERS, the best in the city. *Extra liberal discount to country trade.* Sold by all grocers throughout the city.

D. B. FULLER, No. 16 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293,557
	Real Estate	56,000
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,97[illegible]
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
Wm. C. Houston,
H. Frank Robinson,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
Thomas P. Stotesbury,
John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 5[illegible] WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.
Fire insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary. 2 14

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,831·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 7td31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871	$3,050,536
Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050
	$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
SAMUEL W. JONES,
JOHN A. BROWN,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
AMBROSE WHITE,
WILLIAM WELSH,
JOHN MASON,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,
FRANCIS R. COPE,
EDW. H. TROTTER,
EDW. S. CLARKE,
T. CHARLTON HENRY,
ALFRED D. JESSUP,
LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
WILLIAM BROCKIE. [1 23]

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office N. E. Cor THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 18

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.:

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Philadelphia, of the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt, upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 32 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, in said district, on the SEVENTH day of March A. D. 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES PARSONS, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district.

E. M. GREGORY,
2 14 eod t3 U. S. Marshal for said District.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1871.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance of Councils, approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewer on North College avenue will be paid MARCH 6, 1871. All persons having claims for labor done or materials furnished for said sewer are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M. of MARCH 6, 1871.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
2 8 wmfM5 Chief Com'r of Highways.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM J. BINNEY, acting executor of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE,
2 16thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of DENNIS CANNON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FRANCIS CONWAY and JOHN DEVINE, Executors of Dennis Cannon, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on THURSDAY, March 2d, A. D. 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of HENRY M DECHERT, Esq., No. 209 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 2 20 mws5t*

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 155 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

INSURANCE.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwfim REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,765,319·07.

TRUSTEES.
William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Jos. R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER,
Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870	$600,388·24

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES. 2 69

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL

SHIPPING.

ORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPAN

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 32 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 §

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to
WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, March 1, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, February 22.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 25, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 25.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, February 24, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 4.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
1 6† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, AND ALL INTERIOR POINTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ETC.

The first-class Steamship FALL RIVER, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, March 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

The sailing days of this line have been changed from Saturdays to Thursdays, at the suggestion of our principal shippers, to afford greater accommodation.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, as above, or to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South Wharves.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent, Charleston. 2 24

FOR NEW YORK

VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21§ PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.

City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1 P. M.

City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M.

City of London, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11§

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6t

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,

with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 6 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·55 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g&Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	1·00
		Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	3·30	Harrisbg& Potts'e Ex	7·00
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
Read'g& Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	From Pottsville	12·35
To Reading	8·00		P. M.
	P. M.		
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·35, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 6·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·39, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.
BENJAMIN WHITE, } [2 15 taw t5 10
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 190 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 6 rooms. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $63.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. 1871
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1871
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1871
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. 1871
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1871
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1871
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1871
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

MERCHANTS' FUND.

This institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1854, its benign object being to furnish relief to indigent Merchants of the City of Philadelphia, especially such as are aged and infirm. The claims upon the Fund are so numerous that the appropriations for the relief of its beneficiaries are already in excess of the regular income, and it is with the hope of enlisting more general sympathy and aid in sustaining this excellent charity that the Managers make this appeal to our citizens. Contributions received by either of the undersigned. Life Membership, $50. Annual Membership, $5.

MANAGERS.

Thomas Robins,	John Mason,
William C. Ludwig,	William Cummings,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Wm. H. Bacon,
James C. Hand,	Edward L. Clarke,
Edmund A. Souder,	John Welsh,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Thomas C. Hand,
Benjamin Orne,	J. V. Williamson,
James B. McFarland,	A. J. Derbyshire,
Edward C. Knight,	John D. Taylor,
Richard Wood,	John H. Atwood.

WILLIAM H. BACON, Treasurer,
2 23 † No. 317 WALNUT Street.

MERCHANTS' FUND.

A Merchant of this city, who has already given liberally of his means to this Association, has offered to contribute an additional sum of ten thousand dollars, provided the permanent fund reaches two hundred thousand dollars during the year 1871. Will not the benevolent, especially of our mercantile community, respond liberally and promptly to this proposition? The managers feel the importance of securing a large addition to the permanent fund, that they may be able to reply to the increasing demands upon the association. Relief is furnished to beneficiaries by an Executive Committee of Five Managers, who exercise discretion in the proper disposition of the funds, and *to whom only the names of the recipients are known.* Many of the beneficiaries of the Merchants' Fund are men of education and refinement, some of whom have been wealthy, and the majority accustomed to the luxuries and comforts of life, thus enabling them in their present distressed condition the more keenly to appreciate this noble charity. Contributions received by any member of the Board. Life Membership, $50. Annual Membership, $5.
By order of the Managers.
WILLIAM H. BACON, Treasurer.
2 23eod5t† No. 317 WALNUT Street.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Assignee's Closing Sale—Estate of Hildeburn & Brother.

WATCHES, GOLD AND PLATED JEWELRY, LARGE FIRE PROOF SAFE, ETC., ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

February 28, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, about 60 gold and silver watches, gold jewelry, large quantity of plated jewelry, watch crystals, counters, silver-mounted show-cases, etc.; also, a large and superior fire-proof safe, made by Farrel & Herring.

May be examined on Monday, February 27, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. 2 25 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

CATHARINE, No. 1722—Genteel Dwelling.

PARRISH, No. 1422—Genteel Dwelling.

WALNUT, No. 1214—Handsome Modern Residence.

BROAD and WOOD, S. E. corner—Valuable Store.

BROAD, adjoining—Brick Warehouse.

BROAD, adjoining—Brick Warehouse.

BROAD and PEARL, N. E. corner—Tavern and Dwelling.

WOOD, No. 1350—Genteel Dwelling, and Dwelling No. 1353 Pearl.

REED, No. 913—Genteel Dwelling.

CRUM CREEK, Delaware county, Penna.—Clay Land, 22 acres, machinery, tools, etc.

CARPENTER, No. 827—Dwelling and Stable.

FRONT and MOORE, S. E. corner—Seven Dwellings.

FRONT, adjoining—Two Frame Dwellings.

FRONT and MOORE, S. W. corner—Frame Dwelling.

CARPENTER, No. 2221—Genteel Dwelling.

STOCKS.

3 shares Southern Mail Steamship Co.
165 shares United Firemen's Insurance Co.
100 shares American B. H. Sewing Machine Co.
25 shares American Anti-Incrustation Co.
100 shares St. Mary's Coal Co.
10 shares Central National Bank.
$500 Bond Union League 6 per cent. Loan. 2 21 3t
1 share Franklin Institute.
6 shares Germantown Gas Co.
16 shares Richmond Gas Co.
64 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.
$6000 Pennsylvania R. R., general morgage.
Pew No. 13 St. Philip's Church (Vine street).
1 share Philadelphia Library.
50 shares Westmoreland Coal Co.
10 shares Franklin Fire Insurance.
Catalogues now ready.

BY HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (temporarily) No. 841 CHESNUT Street, under the Girard House.

SALES ON PREMISES receive prompt and personal attention.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,

On Monday Morning, [2 21 2t

February 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [2 22 5t

METALLIC OVERSHOES.

Also, 500 cases, a full assortment of men's, women's, and children's overshoes and sandals.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

March 2, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 2 24 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

March 3, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, hemp, cottage, list, and rag carpetings, and Canton mattings, etc. 2 25 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.

Extensive sale at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR SECONDHAND AND NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Piano Fortes, Mirrors, Fine Brussels, Ingrain, and Other Carpets, Fourteen superior Sewing Machines, by celebrated makers, Handsome Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Hair and Other Mattresses, Miscellaneous Goods, Etc.

On Monday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a large assortment of household furniture, etc.

SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINES.

Fourteen superior sewing machines made by Grover & Baker, Singer, Bartram & Fanton, and others. 1t

Special sale at the Auction Rooms.

THE ELEGANT HANDSOME FURNITURE AND ELEGANT CARPETS of a Dwelling, Removed to the Store for Convenience of Sale.

On Monday.

At 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms, the entire handsome household furniture of a family removing, including elegant walnut and plush parlor suit; handsome parlor suit, covered with fine blue terry; superior walnut chamber suits; handsome velvet, English Brussels, fine imperial, ingrain, Venetian, Brussels, entry, and stair carpets; china and glass, mattresses, bedding, wardrobe.

May be examined on the morning of sale. 1t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

FIRST SPRING TRADE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, FELT HATS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, ETC.

On four months' credit, by catalogue, comprising 1000 cases,

On Wednesday Morning,

March 1, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.

The sale will comprise a choice assortment of first-class goods, suitable for city and country trade.

The attention of city jobbers is respectfully solicited.

The entire line of sample cases will be peremptorily sold. 2 25 3t

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO AUCTIONEERS, No. 318 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday Morning,

March 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock, by catalogue.

SALE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts and Drawers, Linen Hdkfs., Towels, Notions, etc. Also, Ready-made Clothing, White Dress and Travelling Shirts, etc. 2 25 3t

On Friday Morning, March 3,

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE BY CATALOGUE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, Slippers, etc. Also, fine Line Trunks, Travelling Bags and Satchels, on three months' credit. 2 25 5t

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER, BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO., Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.

Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp4

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Important Bills Signed by the Mayor.

Mayor Fox to-day at noon signed the bill repealing that portion of the ordinance creating a Paid Fire Department, restricting the commissioners to the purchase of properties to be used entirely for fire purposes. This will empower the commissioners to secure houses at a much less expense, as the upper stories can be rented to societies, meeting-rooms, Sunday-schools, etc.

His Honor also approved the bill rescinding the clause in the supplement to the Fire bill in which the commissioners were compelled to secure the approval of all bills by the Council Committee of Fire and Trusts.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Lock-up, and How the People Regard It—Economy Desirable—The New York Rings—Meetings of the Trade during the Week, and the Terms Offered—The Reply of the Miners Expected—Coal Legislation—Quotations, Etc.

As was to be expected, the combination of interests for the purpose of bringing the miners to terms, though first regarded as of little moment by the people at large, has now raised a most lively excitement, and various outcries are heard both in favor of and against the action of the companies. Should the present situation continue, there will be many complaints heard of a very vigorous character, and many who now think otherwise will then join the complainers. It is to be hoped, as the best thing for the interests of everybody, that the difficulty will soon be adjusted, but if it is not, we should have a little patience, bearing in mind that forbearance on our part will result in a much better state of affairs in the future.

There is no immediate necessity for any alarm concerning a scarcity of fuel. We have on hand in this city surplus enough to last during all the time that could possibly be required for an adjustment of the difficulties, if we only knew it. Nevertheless it behooves those consumers who have a supply on hand to be very economical of it, for by so doing the demand is lessened and the retailers have so much the less pretext for raising the rates upon what they have in their yards, for which no higher price has been paid, and the higher valuation of which is most felt by the very poor people, who cannot afford to lay in largely and who are obliged to purchase. The present mild weather will materially assist in any economical moves in this direction.

But we have not much to complain of in the retail prices here, when we take into consideration the natural tendency of human nature under the circumstances. We believe that some few dealers ask as high as ten dollars per ton, but the majority do not ask that much as yet, though all have raised somewhat.

In New York the case is far different. There both retailers and operators are combined for the purpose of taking advantage of the situation at the expense of the public. It is understood that rings are buying up all the coal that can be had, and are advancing the prices more and more daily. They have already worked it as high as $12 per ton, and one New York journal, probably in the interest of the ring itself, and with the aim of making a further advance the more easy, announced during the week that coal was selling at $20 per ton. This, fortunately, turned out to be a hoax, but it is entirely possible, unless the heartless ring members are dealt with in a severe manner.

The retailers also are putting on the tariff regardless of consequences, and, when selling by the bucket to small consumers, charge at the rate of $40 per ton. In the face of this, some of the Brooklyn coal merchants complain that their stocks are protected from the public only by shaky board fences, and fear that a mob of outraged citizens will take forcible possession of their premises and distribute the coal themselves. This they may well fear, and it is to be hoped that such a mob will do just such an act if the heartless men continue in such a course. We do not believe that any jury could be found who would give the dealers damages.

It may be urged that this course of the dealers is no more heartless than that of the coal companies who produced the lock-up, but the case is entirely different. Whatever underhand ends they may have had in view, the chief reason for the movement is the better condition of the trade in the future, to the greater convenience of the public. But the dealers, in putting up prices on what coal they have already bought and paid for, have no other object than the advantage of their own private pockets, and this at the expense of those who can least bear it.

One at least of the principal New York mining and carrying companies is a notable exception to the general rule. It refuses to sell the stock of coal it has on hand in its New York yards, except at retail, and even then will not sell more than one ton at a time to one family.

Various meetings of the trade and of the miners have been held during the week. At a meeting of the combined interests—coal, iron, and transportation—held on Thursday in this city, terms were offered to the miners, who are to hold a meeting to-day for the purpose of deciding whether they shall be accepted or repudiated. The $2 50 basis, with a sliding scale up and down, is offered to Schuylkill; but a provision is made that the Union shall no more interfere with the government of the mines by the legitimate owners. This is, in effect, a stand against the unjust demands of the Union. These terms will be held to, as they were unanimously adopted by all the interests. On their acceptance or rejection by the miners depends the continuance or end of the difficulty.

Action has been taken by the State Legislature, directing inquiry as to the powers of the railroad companies to impose the high freight charges. This was rendered necessary to silence the demands of the President of the Miners' Union, but there is no probability of its going further. The men and the Union will find themselves as little popular in Harrisburg as in Philadelphia, save with the representatives from their own region, and even with such they are considered necessary evils.

All parties are now beginning to find out for the first time—or else the gag of fear is for the first time removed from their mouths—that the Miners' Union is ruled by a set of ignorant men belonging to the Irish element, who rule to the detriment of all concerned. This is what we have been saying all along. The present government of the Union, if not the Union itself, is now on its last legs. Its power is gone by reason of its long abuse. The more respectable members have taken no interest in it for some time, or if they did, their sentiments have been controlled by violence. These are now heartily tired of the thing and wish themselves free. It is thought that this dissatisfied class includes about half the membership. If this is so, the combination of the companies has taken place at a very opportune moment for the destruction of the union. We sincerely hope that this destruction may be accomplished. A combination to procure fair measures is not undesirable, and against such no objection can be made, but this the Miners' Union never has been, nor after what it has been, can it ever be.

Members of the National House of Representatives are trying to take advantage of the present excitement to procure a repeal of the duty on foreign coal, but without success as yet. This is to relieve the Eastern manufacturers and make them independent of the anthracite producers by allowing the entry of the Nova Scotia semi-bituminous coal, which by reason of the situation can be had much cheaper.

At a meeting of Schuylkill operators held yesterday, an address was drawn up to be presented to the public, for the purpose of fully explaining the points at issue. This is important, considering the reticence which has governed the action of that class in the past. It shows that they actually do take some thought of how the public will regard their actions. Possibly, however, it is mainly because they are afraid of a terrible outcry against them should coal become very scarce, and prices very high.

Up to yesterday nineteen of the thirty-eight stacks belonging to the iron furnaces of the Lehigh Valley were blown out from want of fuel. This throws a large number of men out of employment in addition to those idle at the mines.

There have as yet been no shipments from this port, and consequently no quotations. Several vessels were loaded for New York to alleviate the greater scarcity there, but were delayed by the ice in the Horseshoe shoal. They can now, however, probably get through. The stock in New York is represented as only about 15,000 tons, but this is probably only about half the actual amount, the story being gotten up by those interested in running up the prices.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1870.		1871.		
	EK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....	42,209	534,840	10,633	444,325	d 90,515
Sch. Canal...		36,128		34,374	d 1,852
L.Val R.R.S.	49,815	526,565	2,911	334,027	d188,538
L.V.R.R Nth			343	33,073	33,072
L. Canal.....					
L. Nav. R. R	13,939	121,069	651	57,761	d 63,308
Scr'ton Sth	35,430	212,203			212,228
do Nth	11,976	85,242			84,849
Pa.CoalCo.	20,339	120,553		2,761	d117,792
Pa. Canal..					
D.& H.Cal...					
D.&H.R.R.E	6,727	72,757		48,332	d 24,425
do. do.W	2,225	13,383		12,721	d 662
do. do S.	1,085	17,575			d 17,575
WyomingNh.					
Shamokin....	7,481	38,080	6,283	39,441	1,361
Trevorton....					
Big Lick Col.			2,281	11,161	11,161
Lykens V.Co.		249	1,845	9,733	9,488
Williamston.	4,011	18,096	2,728	4,741	d 13,355
	194,369 27,580	1,796,430 1,036,448	27,580	1,036,448	
	166,789	759,982			
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...	4,010	24,414	5,021	20,081	5,317
B. & O. R. R.	7,828	50,212	9,000	63,377	4,165
Ches.& O.Ca.					
Tot'l,all kind	206,197 41,601	1,880,056 1,129,526	41,601	1,129,539	
	164,596	750,431			

The *Journal* also has the following remarks:—"A great deal has been published abroad about the state of the coal markets, and the quantity likely to be produced. Many of these statements have been promulgated by the ignorant leaders of the W. B. A. For instance, Parker, the blacksmith, said at a meeting, that the market would take 16,000,000 tons Anthracite in 1871, and we could produce 22,000,000 tons anthracite in 1871, making a surplus of 6,000,000 tons. This is only about 3,000,000 tons out of the way. We sent to market in 1870 15,368,437 tons. The market will take, in addition, at fair rates, about 1,300,000 to 1,500,000 increase in 1871. With all the mines working in the usual way, without pushing (and there will be no necessity to push them this year), we can produce not over 3,500,000 increase over last year's supply. This would leave about 1,000,000 tons surplus to dispose of, and three weeks additional stoppage to the usual stoppages during the season, would remove the surplus anthracite coal. With Anthracite at high rates, there would be but little demand over 1870. We are speaking of the coal shipped to market, which does not include the consumption in the coal regions. These calculations are based on a $2 50 basis for coal, and corresponding low rates of transportation by the carrying companies. If coal should fall below $2·25 on the average at Port Carbon, a number of the smaller collieries could not keep in operation, and would have to suspend."

"This is the real state of the coal trade. The increase, however, will depend in a great measure on the number of furnaces and iron works that may have to suspend. They are the great consumers of coal, and if many are compelled to suspend, they would remain idle until the iron trade improves, which is far from being in a prosperous condition now."

Penn Square.—When the trees and railings were removed from Broad and Market streets, we supposed the grand area of territory developed would satisfy even the most prejudiced individual that the *only* place to erect the public buildings was right in the centre of this grand quadrangle, with streets around it, which, for width of pavement and roadway, should eclipse any public avenue in the world. But if any of the Washington Squareites still believe they can humbug the public into the four buildings scheme or into the purchase of Mr. Harrison's "old houses," let them take their Sabbath walk to-morrow to Broad and Market streets and look at the site for the contemplated buildings as now enclosed by a post and rail fence, and if they are not convinced that they are standing in the way of a grand and imposing tribute to Philadelphia enterprise we are very much mistaken.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.—Joshua Garsed, Esq., for many years a prominent manufacturer of this city, died yesterday, at his residence in Roxborough, from heart disease. Mr. Garsed was born at Leeds, in Yorkshire, England, in January, 1804. He came to this country in 1821, and, in conjunction with his father, commenced the flax manufacturing business at Frankford, where their mills were twice destroyed by fire. They then moved to Wissahickon, where their mill was again destroyed by fire, on the site of the present "Kitchen" mill. Subsequently Mr. Garsed was appointed Consul to Hull, England, under President Tyler, which position he filled for five years. In 1847 he returned to this country and settled in Roxborough, where he has since lived. From early life Mr. Garsed was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was highly and deservedly esteemed in all the relations of life by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Is the United States Special Tax Constitutional?—William A. Husband, attorney-at-law, was yesterday bound over by United States Commissioner Craig Biddle for the non-payment of the United States special tax.

The refusal of Mr. Husband to make the payment grows out of a desire of that gentleman to test the constitutionality of the act of Congress on the subject. The point in question is that the special tax is a *direct* tax, and which can only be collected in the manner that the Constitution prescribes, namely, that the tax must be apportioned among the several States. The defendant has collected together a number of decisions recently made in the West, by the aid of which he thinks he can prove his case. He has already filed a bill of equity in the United States Court.

A Gang of Corner-loungers.—For some time past a gang of vulgar young men have been in the habit of congregating in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Kater streets. The remarks made by them were not at all complimentary to passers-by, and much complaint has been made of the locality. Last evening Lieutenant Henderson and a squad of policemen made a descent on the crowd and succeeded in taking six of the number in custody. Their names are Dennis McClelland, Dennis McCall, Thomas Monteith, Patrick McDevitt, William McCall, and John Hutchinson. They were arraigned before Alderman Dallas, and have been each placed under bonds to answer.

Singular—A Supposed Trance.—A young lady of Germantown some time ago visited a Miss Harriet Day, daughter of Jacob Day, of Flourtown. The young ladies retired to bed, and in the morning the visitor arose and dressed herself, without attempting to awaken Miss Day until her toilet was completed, when she was horrified to find that her friend was dead. She had evidently died during the night, but the cause of her death was unknown, and it was rumored that she was only in a trance, but after keeping the body for several days the fact of her death was placed beyond all doubt. The funeral took place this morning from the residence of her father.

Would-be Rioters.—Last night at Germantown road and Oxford street Henry Park and Levi Bessinger attempted to create a disturbance between two fire companies. They did not succeed, however, but these would-be rioters were placed under arrest. On being taken before Alderman Burns, they were each required to enter bail in $1200.

Died Suddenly.—Gottlieb Hohenhoffer died suddenly at his residence, No. 1611 Mervine street, last evening. The Coroner has been notified.

Lodgers.—There were 132 lodgers of both sexes in Third District Station last night.

THE LATE GEORGE E. BLAKE.

Some Reminiscences of His Career.

The late George E. Blake, whose death on Thursday evening we noticed at length yesterday, was born in England on the 17th of August, 1774, and arrived in this city, to make it his permanent home, in the year 1795. He was, therefore, in his ninety-seventh year at the time of his death, and for one of such extreme old age was remarkably vigorous and active. His form was straight and erect, and his eyesight was so good that he was never compelled to resort to the use of spectacles. The only serious inroad, indeed, made upon his faculties by the weight of years was a slight deafness. His dress was always of an antiquated style, and he invariably wore upon his head a quaint-looking skull cap of zephyr work, without which he would scarcely have been known.

For the old store in which he had done business so long he entertained a strong affection. When his business gradually fell away, he was urged by his daughter to remove his establishment to another locality, and though this entreaty was often made, he steadfastly refused to accede to it, saying that all who wanted any of his music knew where to find it, and that, happily, he was so circumstanced that he could get along very comfortably without selling a single sheet. But the old days when his store was the fashionable resort of the music-loving public had a great charm for him, and he would gossip by the hour with any one who chose to solicit reminiscences of his early life.

He had been an earnest devotee of music in his earlier days, and loved it for its own sake. At one time he was a fine performer on the flute, and to foster a taste for his favorite art he established a private singing society styled "the Apollonians." The staid Philadelphians of the early part of the century, when the old Quaker element was much stronger than it is in these degenerate days, set their faces against this innovation, and spared no efforts to break up the "singing club," as they invidiously styled it. The law was even invoked to put an end to the evil practices of the amateur singers, but Mr. Blake came off victorious in the courts, "the Apollonians," of course, gaining strength and reputation by the persecutions to which they were subjected.

But it was not only by reason of the establishment of a singing society that he encountered animosity and persecution. Previous to the opening of his music store the publishing business had been in the hands of the only two music teachers of which the city boasted. These two easy-going gentlemen had been in the habit of publishing between them four new pieces of music per annum. When Mr. Blake set himself up in business as their rival he imported presses for printing music from England, and, doing his own engraving, astonished the people and excited the wrath of his colaborers by the frequency with which he brought out new and attractive music. One of his rivals was so greatly incensed by the innovation that he even assaulted Mr. Blake on the fashionable High street.

Mr. Blake had been apprenticed to a carpenter in early life, and for some time after his arrival in this city earned a livelihood by working at his trade. He had also learned in England the business of manufacturing musical instruments, and, as we stated yesterday, the first piano-forte ever made in this country was constructed by his hands, without any assistance. His workshop was for some time in the rear of his music store, which was first established on Third street, below Market, in the latter part of the year 1796, and not as late as 1802, as before stated. With the manufacture of pianos, and the publication and sale of music, he combined for a time a circulating library. Thomas Jefferson visited his store and workshop in the year 1800, and concerning his visit he wrote thus to his daughter Martha:—"I have met a very ingenious, modest, and poor young man who has invented one of the prettiest improvements in the piano-forte I have ever seen. It has tempted me to engage one for Monticello." It does not appear that the people of Philadelphia were much disposed to follow the example set by Jefferson, but there was nevertheless a ready demand for his instruments, an agent of the English house of Broadwood buying up all the piano-fortes Mr. Blake could find time to construct, paying him therefor whatever price he choose to demand.

Mr. Blake was the father of a large family, his children numbering twelve, we believe, of whom four only survived him. One of his sons, Captain J. Edmund Blake, of the corps of topographical engineers, was killed at the battle of Resaca de la Palma, in the Mexican war.

THE INSURANCE PATROL.

The Fires During January.

Captain Terrence McCusker, of the Insurance Patrol, has submitted his report, showing the number of fires and alarms during the month of January last. There were 29 box alarms, 44 silent alarms, and 4 false alarms. Of the causes of the various fires 38 are described to accidents, 9 to carelessness; 19 to incendiarism, and 3 to supposed incendiarism.

The buildings were occupied as follows:—20 dwellings, 5 stables, 3 school-houses, 3 grocery stores, 3 cotton and woollen mills, 2 weaver shops, 2 cabinet makers, 1 spring mattress establishment, 1 church, 1 steel works, 1 skating park, 1 medical university, 1 dry goods store, 1 haystack, 1 boiler house, 1 jewelry manufactory, 1 gents' furnishing store, 1 beer saloon, 1 brewery, 1 hotel, 1 woollen factory, 1 silver plating, 1 wholesale liquor, 1 rectifying establishment, 1 coal oil works, 1 clothing store, 1 hat manufactory, 1 bakery, 1 carpenter shop, 1 restaurant, 1 ice-house, 1 boat-house, 1 vinegar manufactory, 1 room stored with furniture, 1 wagon shed, 1 field of grass, 1 bobbin turner, and 1 tavern.

The most destructive fire was that of Messrs. P. P. Weiss & Co., cabinet makers, No. 622 North Twenty-fourth street, which took place on the 28th of January, and the total loss at which was $22,118.

The "Star" Course of Lectures.—Mr. Pugh's next star will be Miss Lillian S. Edgarton, who will lecture on Monday evening, at the Academy of Music, on "Marriage and Divorce." This lady is said to be a brilliant and eloquent speaker, and she is especially entitled to the consideration of the public from the fact that she is opposed to the principles and practices of the advocates of so-called "women's rights." Miss Edgarton's lecture is a vigorous protest against free and easy divorces, and an appeal in favor of the sanctity of the marriage tie. The theme is one which the public of both sexes can well afford to hear discussed by an eloquent and earnest woman, and as Miss Edgarton will make her first appearance in this city on Monday evening, it is to be hoped that she will be welcomed by a crowded audience.

Important to Merchants.—The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, having completed its arrangements therefor, is now bonded for the transportation to this city and points beyond of foreign merchandise, in accordance with the provisions of sections 29-37 of the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870. The merchants of Philadelphia can now make direct importations from abroad and pay the duties upon them at the Custom House in this city, instead of being compelled to do so at New York, as has always been the case, except when the articles imported are brought to Philadelphia by water direct from foreign countries.

Attempt to Open a Safe.—This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, burglars attempted to force open the safe in Jaquett's drinking saloon, at the northwest corner of Sixth and Brown streets. Mr. Jaquett frightened off the robbers, one of whom was seen clambering over the fence at a very accelerated speed. The owner of the saloon promptly fired the contents of a revolver at the fugitive, but without effect. An examination of the safe proved that the thieves were unsuccessful in their endeavors, and had they succeeded they would have got nothing for their pains, as the cash which would have been there had been deposited in bank. A jimmy and some other tools were left behind.

Mr. J. H. Littlefield, a former law student in the law office of Mr. Lincoln, will deliver a lecture on Tuesday evening at Concert Hall, the subject of which will be "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln."

The Mortality of the City.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 285, being a decrease of 20 from those of last week and a decrease of 61 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these 148 were adults and 137 minors. 196 were people of the United States, and 81 were foreigners. 13 were people of color. 12 were from the country. The principal causes of death were:—Consumption of the lungs, 50; disease of the heart, 13; marasmus, 7; old age, 16; typhoid fever, 4; convulsions, 11; inflammation of the lungs, 9; debility, 13.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	13	Seventeenth	12
Second	15	Eighteenth	8
Third	7	Nineteenth	23
Fourth	10	Twentieth	27
Fifth	6	Twenty-first	3
Sixth	8	Twenty-second	8
Seventh	15	Twenty-third	5
Eighth	6	Twenty-fourth	7
Ninth	7	Twenty-fifth	6
Tenth	6	Twenty-sixth	17
Eleventh	6	Twenty-seventh	12
Twelfth	2	Twenty-eighth	3
Thirteenth	5	Unknown	12
Fourteenth	11		
Fifteenth	22	Total	285
Sixteenth	[illegible]		

A Beggar and a Thief.—There is at present going the rounds of the city a genteel-looking young man who, with a persuasive tongue and an excellent affectation of sanctimoniousness, has doubtless ere this swindled numbers of people. About a week ago he called upon a Mr. Kirk, of No. 1533 Chesnut street, and represented to that gentleman that he called for the purpose of collecting more money to go into a fund which was to be employed to procure a room for the accommodation of the loungers who stand around the corners of the vicinity. The object was to keep the boys off the street and out of mischief. Mr. Kirk gave the man one dollar, and the latter departed. A few days ago the swindler again called upon Mr. Kirk, and represented to the servant-girl that he desired to see her employer immediately. While the servant-girl was absent from the door, the fellow seized the opportunity of stealing an overcoat valued at $60, and by the time she returned the stranger had disappeared. People should beware of him.

Proposals for Cleaning the Streets of Germantown.—This noon, at a meeting of the Board of Health the following bids for cleaning the streets of the Twenty-second ward from the first of March to December 31, 1871, a period of ten months, were opened and referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning for consideration:—

A. H. Peterson	$2990
Barrett & Biddle	2943
John Manton	2450
Daniel J. McBride	1950
James Clegg	1900
William Timpson	1900
John King	1900
Thomas Garrison, Jr.	1890
C. B. F. O'Neill	1811

A Grave Subject.—An advertisement in the New York *Herald* makes the following announcement:—

A Whole Funeral for $25.—Consists of coffin for adult, hearse and one carriage, $25; at Burke & McCormick's, No. 327 Bowery, near Second street, New York.

Who would not be willing to die when the burial rites can be performed in elegant style for such a price?

Horse Run-away.—This morning about 10·30 o'clock, a horse attached to a light wagon, the property of Mr. John Green, ran away at Seventh and Catharine streets. The frightened animal ran at full speed down the street, dashed the wagon into a furniture car, smashing the light vehicle to pieces. The horse was stopped by Alderman Collins.

Mill and Coal Yard at Public Sale.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons advertise, for the 14th of March, a valuable flour mill, coal yard, and large lot, No. 939 North Ninth street, 80 by 100 feet, two fronts. See advertisement on page 5.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday Business.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The usual Saturday miscellany was before the court.

The most noticeable habeas corpus case heard was that in which Ebenezer Haskill, through Damon Kilgore, Esq., applied for the discharge of Sarah Livezy from Kirkbride's Insane Asylum. Counsel for the institution made return to the writ, setting forth that Mrs. Livezy denied having any desire to be discharged, or ever having authorized Mr. Haskill or Mr. Kilgore to interfere in her behalf. In reply to this return Mr. Kilgore proceeded to deliver a very vehement speech, which the Court promptly checked, ordering him to proceed regularly by filing the usual traverse. The case was then continued.

In re contested election case of the Sixth division of the School Directors of the Sixteenth ward the Court yesterday approved the report of the Examiner in the above case, and on motion of James H. Heverin and S. M. Murphy, Esqs., attorneys for contestants, the court ordered that the certificates of George D. Austin and James Goodwin be revoked, and decided that Charles E. Kramer and William Schafer were elected School Directors.

The Marine Hospital.

Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

An application has been made by the Attorney-General in behalf of the Commonwealth for an injunction to restrain the managers of the Marine Hospital, at the Erie peninsula, from felling timber upon the property granted them, on the ground that it was strictly prohibited by the act of incorporation.

The Court fixed Tuesday next for the hearing.

Criminal Business.

The following is a list of the convictions and sentences in our Criminal Court during the month of January, January Term, Hon. Joseph Allison presiding.

LIST OF CASES.

James Ferguson, larceny, three years County Prison.

John Wells, larceny, three years County Prison.

John Hogan, larceny, eighteen months County Prison.

Hugh Taggart, entering store with intent to steal, fifteen months County Prison.

A. Allison, assault and battery, three months.

James McLaughlin, larceny, one year County Prison.

Joseph Loan, larceny, fifteen months County Prison.

William Strickland, larceny, two years County Prison.

Edward Kane, malicious mischief, six months.

John Grant, malicious mischief, six months.

James White, larceny, one year County Prison.

John McCullough, burglary, three years County Prison.

Mary Benners, receiving stolen goods, not sentenced.

John Clark, larceny and robbery, four years and ten months.

John Meyer, larceny, eighteen months.

James Steward, assault and battery, eighteen months.

John Myers, larceny, three months.

James Hasson, assault and battery, with intent to outrage, seven years and six months Eastern Penitentiary.

John Miller, larceny, six months.

John White, assault and battery, six months.

Thomas Riley, assault and battery, six months.

Michael McClary, assault and battery, six months.

John McCuen, alias Skinney Jones, larceny, three years County Prison.

George Wilson, larceny, six months.

James Smith, larceny, two years.

William Wilson, larceny, two years.

Henry Donelly, larceny, eighteen months.

Henry Donelly, larceny, eighteen months.

Henry Donnelly, larceny, eighteen months.

Hannah Carter, larceny, six months.

Charles Haines, larceny, six months.

Caroline Leech, larceny, eighteen months.

Thomas Martin, assault and battery, three months.

Johanna Bader, assault and battery, fined $50 and costs.

John Watkins, larceny, nine months.

Elizabeth Sanders, larceny, three months.

William Hunter, interfering with officer, 2 months.

Samuel Bender, larceny, nine months.

Frank Develin, larceny, 9 months.

Robert O'Brien, malicious mischief, six months.

James McGrath, assault and battery, six months.

Thomas McConnell, alias Snooks, two years County Prison.

James Mahoney, murder, 7 years 6 months.

John Fitzgerald, murder, 12 years.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,

1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

THE BEST SHIRT BOSOMS.

Our Shirt Bosoms are celebrated for the superior style in which they are made, and for great durability.

Linen Shirt Bosoms at all prices from 25 cents up.

MILLIKEN'S GOLDEN-FLAX LINENS,

Undoubtedly the best and cheapest Linens in the market. A full line now open.

Richardson's Housewife Linens.
Light Medium Linens for Ladies.
Medium Linens.
Fine Bosom Linens.

LOWER PRICES FOR LINENS.

We are pleased to announce to our customers that

We have made a

Great Reduction from Last Season's Prices.

DIED.

(*For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.*)

Churchman.—At his residence, No. 909 Delaware avenue, Wilmington, Delaware, February 24, George W. Churchman, in his 60th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "Golden Wedding," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,

THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.

The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw

AT A MEETING OF THE LEHIGH COAL Exchange, held at their office in Philadelphia committee appointed to attend the meeting of the railroad, coal and iron interests reported through their chairman, Mr. Fell, their action and the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Lehigh region offer to their men the following rates for the year 1871:—When coal is $5 on board at Elizabeth and Port Johnson, outside wages to be from $9 to $10·50; inside wages, $11 to $12; miners' wages, $14; and contract work 10 per cent. less than at the $5 basis of last year, with an advance and decline of 12½ per cent. on wages and contract work for every $1 (fractions of a dollar in proportion) advance and decline in the price of coal at Elizabeth and Port Johnson (the price to be fixed by the Lehigh Coal Board in New York): Provided, That until all the regions go to work no higher rate of wages or contract work shall be paid than the men would be entitled to receive upon this new basis, when coal is $6 on board at Elizabethport or Port Johnson.

Resolved, That we are united in opposing any interference by the workmen or their associations with the management or control of our works, and will insist upon the abandonment of their claims to such control.

The meeting then adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the report of the committee be adopted, and that we agree to carry out its provisions.

On motion the following preamble and resolutions were then adopted:—

Whereas, The interference in our business heretofore practiced by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, in forcing all men about the mines to become members of their organization; in ordering all of its members to discontinue work, thereby stopping the pumps and causing destruction of property, unless their terms were acceded to; in demanding that superintendents shall be discharged, thus causing long and expensive strikes; in dictating as to who shall and who shall not be discharged; in refusing to treat with us, and referring us to the *Monitor* (their organ) for our orders; in suspending and resuming work at their pleasure—in a word, in assuming the entire control of our collieries and business—demands our united action to resist such unwarrantable proceedings on their part.

Resolved, That we demand the entire control of our works.

Resolved, That we elect a standing committee of six members, to meet a committee of a like number of the workingmen, who may jointly select an umpire, to whom all questions in dispute may be referred.

Resolved, That when work is resumed in the Lehigh region the opening price of coal at tide shall not exceed $6 per ton; that wages be paid to the men on that basis; and that the line prices be the same as when work ceased on January 10th.

Resolved, That these resolutions and proceedings be published in the public journals, and by circular be communicated to the men.

In compliance with the above resolutions, Messrs. A. Pardee, Eckley B. Coxe, Francis Weiss, H. Hamburger, F. Robinson, and E. W. Clark were appointed as members of the Committee of Arbitration, and they invite the workmen to elect a committee of the same number to meet them, with full power to act on questions in dispute.

By order of the Board.
A. PARDEE, Chairman.
Philadelphia, February 24, 1871 1t

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1871.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. HORATIO FOX, the Consul of the United States at Trinidad de Cuba, of the total loss on the 29th of January, 1871, at Cayo Blanco, of the American schooner RALPH SOUDER, Captain J. S. Crosby, and owned by Samuel D. Adams and others, Philadelphia, Pa.

The owners can obtain further information by addressing this Department. 2 25 3t

PROFESSOR EDWARD D. COPE'S THIRD Lecture, TOWN HALL, Germantown, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock. Subject:—"The Brain and Nervous System." Admission 50 cents. 2 25 2t

YOUR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED TO HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

ESTABLISHED 1805.

C. Newbold's Extra Fine Jersey Hams.
N. Stokes' " " " "

These are considered by connoisseurs the FINEST HAMS sold in the Philadelphia market. We are now taking orders for their delivery in the month of March.

We have also on hand our

MARYLAND SUGAR CURED HAMS,
S. DAVIS, JR., " "
ST. LOUIS " "

And other well-known brands, to which we invite the attention of buyers. All of them warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

Dealers and Importers in Fine Teas and Groceries of every description,

No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
2 21 ftuf4p Below Chesnut.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, SELF-OILING ADjustable Hangers and Pedestals and Mill Gearing on hand and made to order.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
9 m§ No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

HOISTS FOR ANY LOCATION, WORKED by Steam, Belt, and Hand.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
8 5 m§ No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

To all Legatees, Creditors, and other persons interested, notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts, whose names are under mentioned, in the Office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance on the third FRIDAY in March, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1871.

Jan. 27, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc. Guardians of CATHARINE McCARTHY, minor.

Feb. 1, James Fulton, Executor of MARY LOGAN, deceased.

" 1, Charles A. Wainwright, one of the Executors of C. B. WAINWRIGHT, deceased.

" 2, William S. Halliday, Administrator of MARY ASHMORE, deceased.

" 2, Joseph H. Comly, Executor of James DALE, deceased.

" 2, William W. Taylor, Executor of GEORGE THOMPSON, deceased.

" 2, John M. Thomas, Administrator C. T. A. of HON. LYDIA EMILY BARING, deceased.

" 3, John T. Lewis, Administrator of C. T. A. of WILLIAM WALLACE COOK, deceased.

" 4, Robert Purvis, Executor of HARRIET MILLER, deceased.

" 6, Catharine E. Thacher, Administratrix of ARTHUR THACHER, deceased.

" 7, Michael Magee and John Nolan, Executors of BERNARD MAGUIRE, deceased.

" 7, Joseph T. Mears and Sarah W. Atherton, Executors of ANN W. HAGY, deceased.

" 8, William A. Rolin, Executor of FRANCES MINKLER, deceased.

" 8, Henry C. Paul and Joseph C. Paul, Executors of HENRY K. PAUL, deceased.

" 8, Thomas Williams, Jr., Trustee under the Will of Charles Williams, deceased, for R. NORRIS, CHARLES, and ALICE WILLIAMS.

" 8, Thomas Williams, Jr., surviving Executor of CHARLES WILLIAMS, deceased.

" 9, Samuel Davis Page, Administrator of ISABELLA GRAHAM PAGE, deceased.

" 9, Mary O'Neill, Administratrix of JOHN O'NEILL, deceased.

" 10, David Geisler, Administrator of CATHARINE GEISLER, alias SAUL, deceased.

" 11, James B. Smith, Administrator of STEPHEN E. SMITH, deceased.

" 11, John Gravenstein, Testamentary Guardian of HARRIET R. MILLER.

" 11, Gillis Dallett, Administrator of PATRICK DEVINE, deceased.

" 13, Samuel C. Perkins, Administrator of ANNA J. SHELTON (formerly Hall), deceased.

" 14, Charles D. Freeman, Trustee of Estate of AUGUSTINE R. PEALE, deceased.

" 14, Martha C. Reed, Administratrix of JAMES R. CONYERS, deceased.

" 15, William M. David et al., surviving Trustees of JEANNETTE S. WOODWARD, deceased, under the will of JACOB DAVID, deceased.

" 16, William B. Hahna, Administrator of JACOB E. KUNKLE, deceased.

" 17, Jacob Reaver, Administrator of CHARLES REAVER, deceased.

" 17, Bernard Owens, Guardian of MARY C. McGUIGAN, late a minor.

" 18, Louisa Barnes, Executrix of EDWARD L. BARNES, deceased.

" 18, Ann P. Woodward, Guardian of THOMAS OSBORN WOODWARD, late minor.

" 18, Craig D. Ritchie, Administrator of FRANCIS R. WAY, deceased.

" 18, Mary Ann Dickensheets, Administratrix of WILLIAM C. DICKENSHEETS, deceased.

" 20, George McDowell, Administrator of JOS. McDOWELL, deceased.

" 20, Catharine Drexel, Francis A. Drexel, and John D. Lankenau, Executors of FRANCIS M. DREXEL, deceased, as filed by Francis A. Drexel and John D. Lankenau, surviving Executors.

" 20, Charles Stubbs, Administrator of JULIA STUBBS, deceased.

" 21, Harriet Blackburn and James Bonbright, Executors of OLIVER BLACKBURN, deceased.

" 21, William H. Keichline, Executor and Trustee under the will of JAMES W. CULP, deceased.

" 21, George Butz, Jr., Guardian of HENRY SEESHOLTZ, Jr., minor.

" 23, Israel H. Johnson, surviving Trustee under the will of George Knorr, deceased, for LAURA PEDRICK, late minor.

" 23, James McCoy and James McCurly, Executors of DANIEL WINTERS, deceased.

" 23, Elizabeth Weadel and George Gelbach, Executors of FREDERICK WEADEL, deceased.

" 23, Gavin H. Woodward, surviving Executor of CHARLES WOODWARD, deceased.

" 23, Charles M. Deitz, Administrator of PETER DEITZ, deceased.

" 23, Julia A., John and George Gamber, Administrators of ADAM GAMBER, deceased.

" 23, Henry W. Williams and John D. McCord, Executors of ANNA A. IRWIN, deceased.

" 23, George Schober and Charles A. Suiter, Executors of FREDERICK SCHOBER, deceased.

" 23, Israel H. Johnson, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER ATKINSON, deceased.

" 23, Keasby Boncoast, et al., Executors of WALLACE LIPPINCOTT, deceased.

" 23, Mary C. Pfersich, Administratrix of WILLIAM PFERSICH, deceased.

2 25 WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Register.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

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2 2? 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.